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USSR MAY REMAIN 'MAJOR PURCHASER OF GRAIN, BEEF'

PY192014 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--The Soviet Union will continue to be this country's major purchaser of grain and beef as long as the right conditions are given both within our domestic production and the international market, international negotiations director Miguel Angel Almada, of the Trade and Maritime Interests Ministry, announced yesterday.

A tentative date for a new meeting of the joint Argentine-Soviet trade commission in Moscow the director said, has been set for sometime during the first half of next June.

Almada returned yesterday from Moscow, in the company of the national maritime interests policy coordinator, Manuel Antonio Marquez.

TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TIES WITH U.S., CANADA

PY200228 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Political relations between Argentina and the United States have shown a definite improvement in recent times, but there is still much to be done to develop further trade relations between the two countries, according to Alfredo Esposito, undersecretary for internacional negotiations of the Trade and Maritime Interests Ministry.

Esposito spoke to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport on his return from a week's visit to the United States. He said he had gone there following instructions from President Roberto Viola to pave the way for means of evening up the balance of trade between the two countries which is now very much in favor of the United States.

The undersecretary said trade conditions with the United States and Canada had been carefully studied and Argentina was in a position to draw up an adequate strategy to assist businessmen, industrialists, and exporters in increasing their sales to the two northern countries.

Esposito stressed that the role of the Argentine Government was to establish adequate internal conditions in this country to enable exporters and producers to trade with Canada and the U.S. and adapt themselves to the efficiency and new technology demanded by the American and Canadian markets.

He said that the improved political relations between Argentina and the United States might be an important factor in the lifting of restrictions which now prevent the entry of certain Argentine products into the American market.

Esposito pointed out that in general the United States cannot be labelled as a protectionist country. "On the contrary," he said, "in this aspect it is one of the most open countries in the world."

He said the Argentine Government believed there should be as much freedom as possible with regard to international competition, because this led to local industry's becoming more efficient and never forgetting that it must be increasingly competitive.

In another part of his talk with newsmen Esposito said he did not doubt that Argentina would in the end be selling manufactured products to the United States, but warned that local firms would have first to all to incorporate the latest advanced technology to process the raw materials which would eventually be sold as industrialized products.

FORMER PRESIDENT NATUSCH, OTHER LEADERS ARRESTED

PY191946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 Apr (AFP)--Unofficial sources have indicated that the arrest last Friday of former Bolivian president, Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, seems to have helped thwart a subversive attempt at ousting President Luis Garcia Meza.

According to the Catholic daily PRESENCIA, Natusch Busch was arrested along with an unspecified number of other military officers whose names are unknown.

It was also reported that the State Security Services arrested several leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) led by former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez, and also some so-called ultraleftist politicians who had entered the country illegally a few days ago.

Unofficial sources also indicated that among the persons arrested were the leaders of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), pro-Moscow line, and of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). Both organizations are members of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front (UDP) led by former President Herman Siles Zuazo.

Natusch's arrest was also tied to General Banzer's decision to withdraw his party's support from Garcia Meza's government due to severe disagreements regarding government affairs.

However, political analysts believe that Banzer has experienced a severe blow because the three civilian ministers, believed to be Banzer's supporters--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos and Public Health Minister Jose Villareal Suarez--today publicly announced their decision to remain in their posts.

Rumors regarding an impending coup d'etat in which both Banzer and Natusch were reportedly involved have been increasing lately although Banzer recently announced that he was not prepared to risk ADN's political strength by getting involved in subversive affairs.

For the time being everything seems to indicate that the security services of the current regime are evaluating the statements of the arrested persons in order to break apart the alleged conspiracy framework.

In the meantime, the daily PRESENCIA has reported that General Natusch had been taken to the Interior Ministry for having refused a transfer to the Army General Staff.

More on Coup Rumors

PY192058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Apr (TELAM)--Reliable sources indicated today that Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, the commanders of an unspecified artillery unit and other high-ranking Bolivian military officers, as yet unidentified, have been arrested and charged with involvement in a military uprising which was apparently thwarted on Friday night in this city. On that day, armed plainclothesmen of the State Security Special Services (SES) arrested General Natusch and another unknown military officer on the highway which leads to the El Alto International Airport of La Paz. They charged him with being involved in negotiations with the commanders of units stationed in La Paz in order to stage an uprising against Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

On Saturday, security personnel were conducting checks along the main roads in this city and, even though no official information was released, it seemed that the search for persons involved in the thwarted military uprising was continuing.

Unofficial sources, close to the Bolivian military leadership, have indicated that several months ago General Natusch was sent to a Central American country in order to keep him away from the Bolivian power struggle, but Natusch had returned to the country and his arrest is apparently related to this illegal entry.

However, the attitude of Natusch and his military followers (very few according to estimates) does not greatly concern the government, as it has been possible to ascertain from talks with the members of the military junta, the president of the nation and the army and air force high command.

All these persons yesterday participated in the 156th anniversary of the military college and acknowledged to certain--special--guests, the fact that General Natusch had been arrested. However, they did not assign too much significance to the problem.

Today, President Garcia Meza; the commander of the II intelligence department of the General Staff, the Gen Ramallo Velarde; the chief of staff, Gen Jorge Aguila Teran; commander of the III department for Joint Operations, chief of staff of the armed forces, participated for several hours in a reception held by Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chief of staff of the Argentine Army, amid an atmosphere of comaraderie and lack of concern. In the meantime, unconfirmed news media sources indicated this afternoon that former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78) was under house arrest in Santa Cruz Department, in the tropical belt of the country, 1000 km east of La Paz.

Natusch Arrest Confirmed

PY102010 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1954 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--According to the wife of the former Bolivian president, Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, he has been arrested by state security organizations together with other military officers.

Mrs Elba Rubi de Natusch has stated that her husband was arrested on Friday night on a highway which leads to the El Alto district of La Paz. She added that she did not know the reasons for his arrest. She explained that other military officers were arrested along with her husband but she was unable to provide their names. Natusch's wife explained that her husband was being kept incommunicado on the premises of the state security organizations and that she was getting ready to take some personal belongings to him today.

CIVILIAN MINISTERS REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY192024 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1933 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The three civilian ministers of the current Bolivian military regime have announced that they will continue working with the armed forces and indicated that they were not planning to leave their current posts.

A communique, signed by Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos and Health Minister Hugo Villaroel, stated that their cooperation with the current military regime is purely personal and does not involve any party whatsoever. They added that in view of this they plan to continue working with the armed forces. This communique was prompted by recent remarks made by former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78) who said that his party, the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADM), had decided to withdraw its support from the current government, both at party and individual level.

The government reacted with another communique which stated that it had neither sought or accepted political support from any political organization whatsoever, so it would be difficult to withdraw something which never existed.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON REGIME'S PAST, FUTURE ACTIONS

PY171509 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 2-8 Apr 81 p 6, 7, 8

[Undated Marta Blanco interview with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez in his office in Santiago]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is there currently an autocratic regime in Chile?
[Answer] No. An autocratic regime in the legal aspect, of course. One dictated in accordance with the norms that the new constitution establishes. I would say that it is a regime of normality. We are ruling with the same constitution that is going to rule the country in the future.
[Question] For 10 more years?
[Answer] For 20, or 30 years.
[Question] What is the average duration of a constitution in Chile?
[Answer] You figure it out.
[Question] I'm not sure. The constitution of 1833 was in force up to...1925? But it encountered some obstacles along the way...or am I mistaken? And what happened with the constitution of 1891?
[Answer] It wasn't changed.
[Question] But we went from a congressional system to...
[Answer] Yes, but without changing the constitution. Concretely, I would say that the constitution of 1925 was a good one for the time in which it was drafted, a time when Marxism wasn't a danger.
[Question] Therefore, our constitution of today is a constitution that has been studied and drafted as a guarantee against Marxism?
[Answer] The constitution of 1925 was drafted at a time when Marxism didn't have the international importance that it has today and when it wasn't an aggressor against other countries; a time when terrorism didn't exist and in which the evolution of nations was obviously very different...
[Question] Why do you maintain that the exiles are the prime source of terrorism?
[Answer] They are, isn't that right?
[Question] Do you really believe that every exile is a potential terrorist?
[Answer] They are seeking to overthrow the regime in any way they can.
[Question] Suppose you are right in your supposition, isn't it going too far to call them terrorists?
[Answer] Each and every one of the Marxist exiles is an agent of international subversion. As such, he will fight without quarter to destabilize the government and to harm Chile's image.
[Question] But, the children who left in 1973?
[Answer] Ah! They can return.
[Question] Minister, how many exiles are there?
[Answer] Approximately 10,000.
[Question] And do you believe that 10,000 persons who are dispersed throughout several countries can destabilize Chile?
[Answer] The international campaign has been harsh. We aren't afraid of it. But I don't see why they would want to return to a place that they call insecure, hostile and dangerous.
[Question] Does terrorism exist in Chile?
[Answer] We do have terrorists. And we are at war with terrorism. And they know it. A war to the death. We aren't going to allow them to impose violence and we will not allow order to be violated.
[Question] What will happen to the murderers of Commander Roger Vergara?
[Answer] They will be brought to trial.
[Question] Regarding their sentences, do you consider as a precedent the sentences imposed on the murderers of General Schneider?
[Answer] I know nothing about that trial.
[Question] But they cannot be longer sentences than those imposed at that time considering that General Schneider was commander in chief of the army when he was ambushed.
[Answer] I know nothing about that trial...
[Question] How would you define the country's past 8 years?
[Answer] It is important that you should know just exactly what our ideas are, why we have carried out what we have carried out, or at least a large part of what we have carried out. The armed forces and the forces of order had to make a decision: whether to be a

government that would rectify things, and as a consequence, become an administrative government and as soon as its intervention had concluded the same process that had already existed would then resume its course. In other words, whether the armed forces and the forces of order would become a parenthesis...
[Question] Aren't they a parenthesis?
[Answer] The other alternative was the creation of a new regime, because the study and analysis that were made at that time determined that the causes that handed over the country to the Popular Unity [UP], and as a consequence everything else that came after that, were not to be found in the UP itself, but within the framework that this country had developed.
[Question] And the social framework?
[Answer] Economic, political and social.
[Question] Starting with Bernardo O'Higgins?
[Answer] No, no.
[Question] When does that framework begin to deteriorate?
[Answer] I believe that it began to deteriorate during the 1800's, ending in the revolution of '91. But for all intents and purposes, for this conversation, it is enough to understand the deterioration that came after the 1925 constitution, and concretely, the year 1938. This does not mean that 1938 was when deterioration set in, the deterioration begins at the time that the Soviet Union, through its political arm that it has in the world, the communist party, began to export its revolution. In the Soviet Union, the process began after World War I, and it must be remembered what was happening at that time over there: a struggle for power, Lenin... This fact, which is indispensable, at that time had no importance in the world, but the export of... What are you laughing at?
[Question] Sorry Minister, I lost you...
[Answer] Ah!... The export of the revolution begins afterward...
[Question] With the International?
[Answer] I don't believe that the Cominterm had any direct intervention in Chile, but rather in the world.
[Question] And Chile isn't in the world?
[Answer] I mean in the rest of the world, but Marxism did not begin with the Russian revolution. By then, Marxism was already underway, just to place it on a time scale as you say. There was a conscious or unconscious influence taking hold in the country...
[Question] Are we talking about Chile now?
[Answer] Yes, of course, the country was gradually moving toward an increasingly statist regime.
[Question] And was that a political deterioration?
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] Or was it an economic deterioration?
[Answer] That is what I am going to tell you.
[Question] But was it political or economic?
[Answer] Both. I would say that it was a moral deterioration.
[Question] And could it have been avoided?
[Answer] Yes. The deterioration began in a very subtle manner, with seemingly attractive measures. There were ideas which are normally accepted...
[Question] Which ones?
[Answer] The idea of establishing industries providing jobs for Chileans and that the job opportunities stay here is an attractive one. Tariff barriers are then raised to protect the industries provind those jobs, but through multiple statist mechanisms, the intervention of the state in the economy, education and health services creeped up.
[Question] Shouldn't the state intervene in the economy, education and health services?
[Answer] It should, but not totally.
[Question] But there never was total intervention.
[Anser] But the state contributed with large amounts of resources, thus preventing competition from others. The whole movement toward statism led to a reduction in the area of freedom which became restricted to merely formal political freedom.
[Question] True political freedom really existed?
[Answer] It did not. I said formal. People had no participation at all unless they happened to be part of the leadership in political parties. Everytime the country could elect someone who was not at the top, it did. That was the case with Ibanez and Alessandri. It seems to me that only 5 percent of the Chileans were affiliated with a political party, that is to say, that 95 percent were independent, sympathizers perhaps but not militants.
[Question] That is something similar to what is happening now. Isn't it? How could someone be a militant?

[Answer] The question was to make some corrections to spare the country from an abrupt change from one regime to another. If changes take place between nontotalitarian regimes, there is a possibility for recovery, but changes lead toward a totalitarian regime. There is no such possibility at all...
[Question] I was getting that idea, Minister...
[Answer] I was referring to the channels of formal democracy. You can win 100 elections, but losing one is enough to lose the whole system.
[Question] Do you believe in democracy?
[Answer] I do.
[Question] Putting it into practice?
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] You speak of formal democracy. Are there other kinds of democracy then?
[Answer] Yes, and we will talk about them.
[Question] Ah, we are going to arrive at a democracy...
[Answer] Of course.
[Question] What is a democracy?
[Answer] Wait... A new political regime cannot be created without taking into account the other viewpoints in the whole society...
[Question] Minister, excuse me for the interruption. What happens in the social area?
[Answer] The average Chilean has the highest per capita income in the country's history. But we should not look at the situation that way. Overall development will serve as a lever to improve other aspects.
[Question] Which ones?
[Answer] Consolidation of individual freedom. To do this, all people must truly participate in the making of decisions which affect their personal lives. They should be able to decide about their family lives on a day-to-day basis.
[Question] And social?
[Answer] The social life comes after.
[Question] After what?
[Answer] After resolving their problems of association, security, education, if there is no freedom for this sort of thing...
[Question] Minister, how can I separate that kind of freedom you mentioned from the context of society?
[Answer] One must have a strong sense of individual freedom to be able to understand what social freedom is.
[Question] But freedom, a family's security is reduced or disappears if hospitals cannot provide enough services, schools do not have enough classrooms, or salaries cannot cover the cost of those services; and when sufficient jobs don't exist, isn't that a reduction of what you call personal freedom? What good is it to have broad and vague channels of constitionally-guaranteed dignity, written and subscribed, if one can't afford to buy bread?
[Answer] That is why the government is paying preferential attention to the needy. There is no reason for subsidizing bread, because then we would be subsidizing many who do not need subsidies. We are going to eradicate extreme poverty. The government is determined to do so. Extreme poverty is a problem involving persons who are outside the mainstream of society. These persons have no commitments because they have nothing to lose and then they are prey to demagoguery and demagogues. They must be brought into the mainstream of social life, made part of the community, helped to have a sense of belonging.
[Question] Isn't that the right of all Chileans, Minister?
[Answer] It is, but don't forget that there are two kinds of rights: the individual and the collective. If you are referring to the exiles, I have to make it clear that the Marxists consider society as an arena of inevitable class struggle. This struggle doesn't allow for coexistence. A Marxist, any Marxist, is an activist in a potential civil war because he divides the society in which he lives, because he doesn't believe in the society in which he lives and because he considers violence as a valid means to gain power and to hold it forever...
[Question] Even Santiago Carrillo is a potential activist?
[Answer] He is an orthodox Marxist, isn't he?
[Question] He is a Eurocommunist, perhaps.
[Answer] It is just the same. Eurocommunist is just a different label, the doctrine is the same.
[Question] But then those who are considered Marxists will never return to Chile?
[Answer] We aren't going to attack anybody's conscience, but we will judge actions. An agitator will not be able to return.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DELIMITATION WITH VENEZUELA

PA192128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 19 Apr (AFP)--Colombia will not accept a "new start with a clean slate" in its negotiations with Venezuela for the delimitation of marine and submarine areas, it was learned here today.

According to Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons, if the talks begun 15 years ago must continue, they will do so on the basis of the "hypothesis of agreement" that the two countries reached in late 1980.

Lemos Simmons also said that Colombia wishes to resolve its marine delimitation conflict with Venezuela in government-to-government negotiations, but he did not discard the possibility that the matter might be turned over for mediation or submitted to an international court.

Lemos Simmons said this today on the television program "Aqui Entre Nos," during which he said that Colombia does not believe--as has been suggested in unofficial circles in Caracas--that the hypothesis of agreement reached in Caraballeda should be left aside and that an effort should be made to resume the talks from the very beginning, that is, with a clean slate.

"We have splendid work material in the hypothesis; it is not advisable to lose it," the foreign minister said. He completely discarded the possibility of a war between Bogota and Caracas adding that, fortunately, the democratic governments of both Turbay Ayala and Herrera Campins have nothing to do with either warmongers or arms salesmen. "A war would be disastrous and would leave nothing but vanquished parties. Of course, there is always one or two madmen who might think that is the solution, but the truth is that that is not the will of either our governments or our peoples," Lemos Simmons explained.

The foreign minister insisted that those who think that oil is the main topic in the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas between Colombia and Venezuela, in the Gulf of Chichibacoa, are wrong. "Oil, of course, is being discussed, but that is not the main topic," he stressed. The minister admitted that there have been a number of "developments" involving the two countries' navies, but added that, fortunately, they have not amounted to "incidents."

During the television program hosted by newsman Alfonso Castellanos, Lemos Simmons answered questions from several persons in various parts of the country interested in the solution to the conflicts. He later said that it cannot be affirmed whether Colombia has made land concessions to Venezuela or vice versa. Asked how many square kilometers will go to each country in the delimitation, Lemos Simmons said that "the number of kilometers cannot be fixed quantitatively because that depends on the initial viewpoints."

The foreign minister reiterated that Colombia will take the contents of the hypothesis of agreement as the basis for any new period of negotiations, adding that "it would not be advisable" to lose what has been achieved.

Colombia, it was recalled, accepted the hypothesis, but the Venezuelan Government announced that it would not accept it because it is not supported by the people.

GUERRILLAS' LAWYERS CHARGE LACK OF GUARANTEES

PA191418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1258 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Ipiales, Colombia, 18 Apr (EFE)--The defenders of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas charged here today that there are insufficient guarantees in connection with the trial currently underway in Ipiales.

The lawyers have notifed the military judicial authorities that they will not continue to participate in the court-martial of 75 M-19 militants until they are granted guarantees to carry out their duties.

They have also protested over a punishment that the court-martial president, Col Hector Julio Ayala Ceron imposed on a group of guerrillas for disrupting order during Tuesday's session.

According to lawyer Carlos Pantoja, although they have been appointed defenders, most of the guerrillas being tried have not appeared in court.

The court-martial in Ipiales is trying 75 guerrillas captured more than 1 month ago in Colombia and Ecuador shortly after they tried to invade the southern part of the country with an arsenal brought in from Cuba.

Although the defenders have insisted that they will not proceed with the court-martial until they are granted guarantees to carry out their duties, the court-martial will be resumed tomorrow following the obligatory recess brought on by the Holy Week celebrations.

POLICE DISCOVER EASTER SUNDAY TERRORIST PLOT

PA171841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 17 Apr (AFP)--A terrorist plan that was to have been carried out on Easter Sunday in Colombia, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the creation of the 19 April Movement (M-19), has been discovered by the military authorities, it was learned here today.

According to police spokesmen, the discovery of several documents in an apartment where a dynamite bomb exploded Wednesday while a young chemistry student from the university was manufacturing it, made it possible to uncover the terrorist plot.

The explosion killed Maria Liliana Guevara Salazar, 22, and injured one of her companions, who was detained and interrogated at the military institutes brigade.

The authorites carefully checked the apartment, located on the 23d floor of a 30-story building and found instructions for the manufacture of bombs and lists of the possible sites where these should explode on Sunday.

For this reason, the authorities have prepared a vast vigilance operation for Bogota and other cities, since on that day the M-19 will celebrate its 11th anniversary.

The authorities have also banned all visits to prisoners in the various jails in order to prevent escapes.

In Bogota, where some 140 M-19 guerrillas are being court-martialed, the police are patrolling the streets, most of which are empty due to the Holy Week celebrations.

After announcing the discovery of the terrorist plot, the authorities said that they have launched an operation aimed at preventing any type of disruption of the public order.

AUTHORITIES DECREE CURFEW IN PASCA AFTER SHOOTOUT

PA191559 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 19 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian authorites last night established a curfew and dry law in the town of Pasca, Cundinamarca Department, where a civilian and a policeman died in a shootout. Approximately 200 persons have been arrested in various cities of the country.

Police and military forces have conducted security operations to prevent disorders. The 19 April Movement (M-19), a Colombian guerrilla movement, today commemorates the 11th anniversary of its creation.

The arrested persons include men and women who were found last night without identification papers. The authorities have said that the security operation will be in effect until tomorrow, Monday. The authorities noted that apparently, the M-19 had planned to carry out some attacks today and that the forces of the law became aware of those plans on Wednesday.

ATTACK ON TELEVISION RELAY S ATION FOILED

PA191602 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1432 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Ibague, Colombia, 19 Apr (EFE)--The highway patrol foiled an attack on a television relay station located in Campanario when a guerrilla column tried to seize it to broadcast revolutionary slogans, it was announced today in Ibague.

The guerrilla column, allegedly consisting of members of the 19 April Movement (M-19), managed to get within a few meters of the equipment booth, but a patrol saw them and opened fire, making them flee.

The M-19 is celebrating its 11th anniversary today, but Gen Jose Alirio Alvarado Hernandez, commander of the military brigade, denied that the attack was the purpose of the guerrilla. [sentence as received]

The television relay station in Campanario is located on the outskirts of Ibague, between this city and Cajamarca on La Linea hill in the south.

FARC CLASH WITH ARMY, OTHER ACTIVITY REPORTED

PA171909 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota--Six guerrillas were injured and several were detained as a result of clashes with the army in the south, it has been officially announced here. The clashes occurred near (?Algeciras), located about 300 km from Bogota, between airborne troops and members of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], who left an abundant amount of ammunition and documents at the site.

Last week, a FARC unit ambushed and killed six soldiers. Since then, they have been relentlessly pursued by the military troops.

It has also been learned that 15 other FARC elements, armed with rifles and wearing masks, tried to seize the transmitters of the state-owned National Telecommunications Enterprise, located on a hill near Armenia, 280 km west of here. The attackers were repelled by the watchmen and employees after a brief shootout. No casualties were reported. The army immediately began pursuing the rebels, who fled to the neighboring mountains.

A radio network broadcast has reported that several alleged guerrillas were arrested in the past 12 hours during numerous raids conducted in Bogota and (?neighboring areas). The military spokesmen have not provided further details about this operation.

THREE ARRESTED FOR TRYING TO STOP PRESIDENT'S CAR REPORTED

PY200124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Two days ago the police arrested three individuals who tried to stop President Belaunde's car while it was riding along the avenue linking Lima to El Callao, it was reported here today.

Jose Luis Pinto Cardenas, 34, Rolando Galindo Chunga, 33, and Victor Mechan Serquen, 30, were arrested at 2200 GMT Friday by policemen riding in the police car as those 3 persons suspiciously tried to stop the presidential car at the intersection near the port of Callao. This was reported in the newspaper LA PRENSA today.

The state security police, who have the three persons in custody, are investigating the reasons behind the strange behavior of the three.

Since the case is being investigated in secrecy, no information could be obtained on whether President Belaunde was in the car, although the presence of the police security escort indicates that such was the case, LA PRENSA elaborated.

TERRORISTS ATTACK INSTALLATIONS IN INTERIOR, LIMA

PY181329 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 17 Apr (AFP)--Two terrorist attacks occurred yesterday in the interior of Peru and a third was frustrated in this capital due to the opportune intervention by the police, it was learned here today.

In the first of these incidents, two installations of the Ayacucho Airport, 570 km from here in the center of the country, were dynamited, partially destroying an engine room and a radio transmission room.

The second attack took place in Acos District, some 120 km north of Lima, where another explosive device caused serious damage to a municipal office.

On the other hand, the police surprised university student Luis Alberto Timoteo Argote (34) and construction worker Jose Raul Cabrera Chavez (24) as they were attempting to detonate an explosive device in an electrical appliances factory, located 14 km north of Lima.

The police indicated that they found numerous sticks of dynamite ready to be detonated in the possession of those two men.

Despite the government's implementation of a severe antiterrorist law 3 months ago, terrorist attacks and acts of sabotage have worsened both in the capital and in the interior of the country. These acts have been attributed to the Shining Path extremist group, many members of which have been arrested.

CIVIL GUARD REPORTS ON TERRORISM IN CENTRAL AREA

PA180022 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Apr 81 p 4-A

[Excerpts] Over 180 terrorist attacks and sabotage activities have been registered in the central part of the country since the restoration of the democratic regime. These attacks have been aimed at destabilizing the established government and creating uneasiness and unrest in the social order, revealed a recent report of the 2d Civil Guard region based in this zone.

The report says that the subversive activities show that they have passed the pre-insurrectional phase after having implemented deployment and infiltration activities and created political-administrative organizations.

In fact, they have obtained the support of various labor sectors and have led them to strikes and mobilizations to generalize violence.

The Civil Guard says that the most vulnerable target has been the Mantaro hydroelectric central installations which has over 2,500 km of power lines and approximately some 2,800 support towers which make up the ELECTROPERU [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] and ELECTROLIMA complexes which supply electric power to the Lima, Ica, Junin, Cerro de Pasco and Huancavelica Departments, as well as to extensive areas of the Ancash and La Libertad Departments.

Equipment for the Civil Guard

Terrorist activity in our country has been favored by the support given by certain sectors of our people motivated by the extremists, the discontent with certain economic measures, the broken terrain and the reduced personnel of the Civil Guard posts in the central mountain range.

The report adds that efforts are hampered by the limited and obsolete equipment available to the Civil Guard and that this explains the urgent need to furnish it with vehicles, helicopters, armament and special equipment to put an end to the terrorist activities which are considerably damaging the country's economy, the report says.

EXPENDITURES DURING ECUADOREAN CONFLICT REVEALED

PY181801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Apr (AFP)--Peru spent $35.8 million in the recent conflict with Ecuador, reported the foreign minister and the three ministers of the armed forces last night in a secret Senate session.

Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, Minister of War Gen Jorge Muniz, Navy Minister Mario Castro and Aeronautics Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi gave a detailed account of the confrontation and on the measures adopted. The statements were applauded by all the legislators, said the foreign minister, while the president of the chamber, Oscar Trelles, declared: We are all satisfied because we know that we are well defended.

For his part, government party Senator Orlando Balarezo said: "I left the session more unhappy than when I entered," while Trotskyite Ricardo Napuri reported that the session dealt with a technical exposition.

Starting the reports, Arias Stella gave a detailed account of the conflict and said that relations with Ecuador are being completely normalized and that the Quito government is returning the assets that it had confiscated from the Peruvian residents in that country.

According to other information, the minister of war revealed that Ecuadorean infiltration in the Condor Mountain Range, where the armed clashes happened, began in 1976. He added that the army spent 8.323 million soles ($20.8 million) in the campaign, a large part of that sum being accounted for by fuel and defensive construction.

Next, the navy minister said that the navy spent 2,000 million soles ($5 million) in mobilizing its sea and air units. At the conclusion, the aeronautics minister said that the expenditure of his branch was over 3,870 million soles ($9 million), adding that if the incidents had continued, the air force would have had to carry out extensive operations. Thus, the total expenditures amounted to 14,193 million soles, that is $35.8 million, compared to the $80 million which, according to press reports, was spent by Ecuador.

The ministers also said that the Peruvian campaign abroad to give wide publicity to the national position on the 1942 protocol and its fulfillment would be intensified. They also indicated that high school history courses on Peru's borders will be strengthened and that a highway will be built on the eastern slopes of the Condor Range. Finally, they reiterated that they would put into effect the so-called living frontiers plan, that is, the establishment of inhabited areas and agricultural centers in frontier zones.

LOPEZ PORTILLO INTERVIEWED AFTER PACIFIC CRUISE

Views Coming Summit

FL181935 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1857 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo has denies categorically that he soon is going to visit Spain. He also said there will be maximum security at the chiefs of state summit scheduled to be held in Mexico.

The president was interviewed here moments after leaving the Guanajuato flagship in which he made a 4-day cruise in Mexican waters in the Pacific Ocean. He explained that Mexico is doing and will do everything necessary to guarantee its sovereignty.

When asked about a statement by Spanish radio-television to the effect that the president of Mexico would soon be in Spain, Lopez Portillo said it was not in his schedule.

On another matter, he was asked about recent attempts on the lives of chiefs of state and if this would have any effect on the summit conference to be held in Mexico within 6 months to resume the North-South dialogue. The Mexican president explained that all security measures will be utilized. He also noted that the wave of assassination attempts does not affect us because Mexico will fully satisfy all security requirements and, therefore, nothing of the sort will happen here.

The president emphasized that the events south of the border in Central America do not affect our national life, but we always have done and will continue to do everything necessary to guarantee our sovereignty and its full exercise.

Discusses Export of Oil

FL181746 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1724 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo today said that oil is fulfilling its function in accordance with what is stipulated in the overall development plan and that we should not be frightened of having this resource since we will not be a single commodity exporter. The president was interviewed moments after leaving the Mexican Navy gunboat Guanajuato in which he concluded a 4-day cruise on Mexican waters along the Pacific Coast.

Lopez Portillo explained that the national economy is in a process of adjustment and reorganization because of the resources it is receiving from oil exploitation, adding that we have to adjust to the overall consistency of these resources. The president said we are seeking to balance oil exports with those of other sectors since oil is fulfilling its explosive function in the national economy. Let us not drown ourselves on the statistics of a single year, he said. He was commenting on certain economic estimates that point to an excessive growth of oil exports to the detriment of other goods which Mexico traditionally sold abroad. Lopez Portillo explained that there has been increased importation of equipment and consumer goods as a result of industrial growth and, along with this, an explosion of domestic demand derived from the higher purchasing power and growth of the labor force. For the first time in the country's history, he said, whoever knows how to work and wants to work, has a job. Logically, he added, his needs become demands and consumption and, therefore, the country consumes more and stops exporting.

Oil came to Mexico's economy at a time when a solid base already existed so it needn't become an exproter of just oil, asserted the president, and we therefore should not be frightened of this fact or attribute to it all the ills of exportation. Lastly, the president emphasized the need to make an effort to export more by means of higher production, productivity and efficiency.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS INCURSIONS TO NICARAGUA

PA191542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] According to Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires Oscar Ramon [name indistinct], a Costa Rican Government note has been forwarded to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. The note had been sent to the Nicaraguan Embassy on Wednesday. The ministry will study the document as well as some additional unofficial information that has been collected and it is expected to issue a response before the end of next week.

The Costa Rican Government has protested to Nicaragua because several Sandinist patrols entered Los Chiles, where a citizen named Vargas was killed.

The Costa Rican Government has also protested the irregular activities that several armed Sandinist groups have been carrying out in Upala and Guanacaste. These armed groups have forced the local residents to put up Sandinist flags in their houses and have frightened them into selling their beans and cacao on the Nicaraguan side.

EL SALVADOR

CCE PRESIDENT: 'FIRST FREE ELECTIONS' IN MARCH 1982

PA192209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1309 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Apr (AFP)--The Central Elections Council (CCE) confirmed here today that El Salvador will have its "first free elections" in 50 years in March of next year. The junta has asked the CCE to make preparations for the elections. The CCE has been working during Easter week.

According to the CCE plans, the 1982 elections will include all the legally registered parties "regardless of their ideology." CCE President Jorge Bustamante has stated: "We want to establish rules that will allow honest elections, without pressure or official meddling and having only one goal: the country's democratization."

However, it has been said here that the CCE cannot be impartial because some of its officials in the past had leadership posts in the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which right now shares power with the army.

The CCE members have since then reiterated their neutral position and Bustamante himself has stated that he was a member of the Social Democratic Party, which no longer exists, and that "right now I don't belong to any political organization." He noted: "I would resign my post if I have to submit to pressure from the government or from anybody else."

Meanwhile, government junta President Napoleon Duarte, a PDC member, has denied that the Christian Democracy is a government party. "We are in power," he said, "because the armed forces accepted our proposals at a difficult time for the country."

The government junta remains involved in a military struggle with the guerrillas. It does not look like the end of this conflict is close at hand. On the contrary, the United States is getting more involved and providing arms and advisers to the junta. The junta, meanwhile, charges that some socialist countries are illegally supplying the rebels.

President Duarte, under pressure from what he calls "efforts of the extreme right and the extreme left," has reiterated this week that "the solution to the Salvadoran conflict will have to be political, not military." This is the reason for the official interest in having the soonest possible elections "that will allow Salvadorans to decide their own future," according to the CCE.

Duarte is opposed to international mediation because he has said that "El Salvador's problems must be solved in El Salvador by Salvadorans."

The answer of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to Duarte's position has been that they will talk only with the U.S. Government, which they consider to be the only valid interlocutor.

Guerrilla and FDR leaders have stated their interest in finding a negotiated way out of the conflict, which is what Duarte also wants, but they have refused to accept the government junta as the representative of the regime. They say that the regime was directly created by the U.S. Government.

FMLN CLAIMS VICTORY OVER JUNTA IN VILLA EL ROSARIO

PA172045 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] While Sergeant Duarte and the incredible Colonel Garcia were telling the international press that they have defeated our forces and have disbanded our forces in Morazan Department, our people were recovering a town in that department.

Villa el Rosario is today a liberated town in El Salvador. This shows that the junta only tells lies. They said they had disbanded our forces. It is impossible to disband an entire people if they are organized and armed. In Villa el Rosario our people showed the world that this small country will be able to defeat imperialist strategy. We are defeating the U.S. advisers, their helicopter gunships, their new rifles and their C-130 transport planes.

In Villa el Rosario our forces also proved that they are keeping their word. More than seven civil guardsmen surrendered to our unit and the Farabundo Marti liberation forces, FMLN, respected their lives.

Not a single drop of blood was shed after we captured the town because we are not the bunch of cutthroats that the genocidal junta says we are. We are aware of our historical responsibility, of our responsibility not only to Salvadorans but to all peoples who struggle for their liberation, and who, like us, struggle against imperialist intervention.

There was much joy when we took Villa el Rosario. Children, women, and elderly people took to the streets to welcome our people. They welcomed our fighters as a people's army, an army struggling for freedom and justice like the FMLN.

Yesterday Villa el Rosario's elderly saw how their grandsons who had taken up the struggle, who had taken up the defense of the peasants against traditional repression in the Morazan cantons, were raising the revolution's red and white banners in rooftops, streets, and buildings. The banners of national dignity were raised to let the dictatorship and the world know that since yesterday at 0900 Villa el Rosario became part of liberated El Salvador.

In our closing words in this Radio Venceremos broadcast we want to tell those heroic fighters in Villa el Rosario that they are filling pages of national history. We also want to tell the heroic people of Villa el Rosario that they know what they have to do in these moments when history is knocking at their doors. They must build air raid shelters and trenches, store food, medical supplies, and tools, to help our countrymen in all tasks. In other words, people of Villa el Rosario, build what we have started to accomplish in these liberated areas; to maintain the people's power.

People of El Salvador: In victory, the unity of our forces, of all the country's patriotic sectors, is now more necessary than ever. Victory lies in unity. Salvadorans, it is time to fight. We are sure that united we will win. Revolution or death, we shall win.

Commander's Address to Town

PA191851 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] As we have already announced, the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] defeated the dictatorship's units in Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department, in the early morning hours of 16 April. This town is now in the hands of the people, a part now of the Salvadoran people's liberated territories.

On 16 April, our northeastern commanders and other revolutionary leaders showed up in Villa el Rosario to hold a dialogue with the people. The following are excerpts of the speech delivered by Companero Jorge Melendez at Villa el Rosario's public plaza. Companero Melendez, a member of the FMLN's General Command, is in charge of the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front.

[Begin recording] We are proving that we are organized and that we are capable of advancing our war of liberation. What is now happening here will happen all over our country. We will continue to advance. We have not come to Villa el Rosario [words indistinct]. We have come to Villa el Rosario to take over a tactical position, that is, to take a step toward the advancement of our war in order to liberate the entire country.

We have come from among you. We have not come from either Cuba, the Soviet Union or Nicaragua. We were born in this same land in which all Salvadorans have been born. We are not fighting for our personal ambitions; we seek freedom for this fatherland of ours, which for over 50 years has suffered under the governments of murderous military officers.

People of Villa el Rosario, it is important that just as these men have seized their weapons, you too arm yourself with courage and show the entire world that the people and the revolutionary army are one and the same thing. Come to this plaza, participate in the march toward history. These men here are willing to continue advancing. What moves them, what makes us feel the courage and the desire to continue our libertarian struggle to the very end is the participation of our people.

We would be unable to continue this effort if we did not have your participation. We would not be able to defeat thousands of soldiers if it were not for the Salvadoran people's participation. We have neither tanks nor planes, but we have our human strength. There are ways to neutralize and to render the enemy's weapons useless regardless of how powerful they may be. Here we are going to give you the fundamental key or formula to render the enemy's weapons useless regardless of how powerful the enemy may be: The fundamental formula is the Salvadoran people's desire for freedom, their awareness that the historic moment has arrived when there will never again be a tyrant in the government to continue oppressing us. From now on, the Salvadoran people will have an army that has emerged from its very roots, an army that at no time can defend interests other than those of its very people, the interests of the oppressed sector of this Salvadoran society.

Today is a great day for our entire republic. Right now, our people, our combatants throughout the country, who have been listening to our communications apparatus and our entire military communications system, have waited for us to enter this town this morning. There is national rejoicing.

We have achieved greater development. Before, we were less armed; before, we were less experienced. Before, the entire world did not know fully and accurately about our struggle, this legitimate struggle. We were called vandals [word indistinct]. We were called subversive groups. But now that it is being shown that for more than 10 years we have continued to fight under adverse conditions, now that it is being shown that in this country where there are no mountains, where there is no territory where a town cannot be built, it can be clearly seen that we would not have been able to resist had it not been for the support of the entire Salvadoran people.

It is not true, (?not even in the case of the wounded paramilitary personnel), that we as men and Salvadorans [words indistinct] we are taking care of their wounds. We are not murderers.

We do not want our people to continue suffering. We want to win this war in order to put an end to so much pain and so much misery. We are making war in order to achieve peace, but we do not want peace [words indistinct]. We do not want peace [words indistinct]. We want peace that is a result of our being a free country.

People of Villa el Rosario, the first residents are right here in front of us. This is our greatest victory at this point! Companeros, combatants, chiefs, your attention please: Free fatherland or death! [shout of "or death!"] Companeros, combatants, free fatherland [shout of "or death!"] Fatherland or death [shout of "we shall win!"] Fatherland or death [shout of "we shall win!"] [end recording]

Call for Consolidation

PA191914 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The town of Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department, could be characterized as the heart of a mountainous area surrounded by the towns of San Fernando, Torola, San Isidro, San Simon, Gualocoti, Osicala, Meanguera and Perquin.

The dictatorship has its best Panama Canal-trained troops in this area. Here it has its best arsenal. In this area it has the U.S. advisers who are directing the massacre against our people.

This area in Morazan Department has been one of the areas most hit by the military dictatorship. It has been also a land of organized peasants who have put up a fierce fight against repression. In October 1980, with few arms, with very few arms, the peasants were able to stop and later to evade one of the most costly military operations that the dictatorship had ever carried out.

Here, Captain Napoleon Medina Garay graduated as a professional military man by murdering more than 400 peasants, according to his own count. This military man returned to this area a few days ago and he again committed a most horrible mass killing, in El Junquillo Canton. Defenseless women and children were murdered.

Duarte has said his genocidal army has won the war, but only hours later, the people recovered a town. Garcia has told the lie that most of the guerrillas have accepted amnesty, but our forces are attacking him throughout the country. The bridges used by the enemy are crumbling as a result of the revolutionary action of the people. Entire army companies flee from our rifles. Electricity is cut off from army barracks by our sappers. Our sharpshooters keep them at a distance. Our people hit here and there, recovering rifles. The U.S. advisers are going mad in face of the mobility and fighting spirit of the Salvadorans who are defending positions, advancing, throwing the dictatorship into confusion, hitting it from behind, hitting it again, defeating it. All this is possible, despite all the arms that Ronald Reagan sends daily, for one reason that everybody knows: Here, the entire people are ready to fight to achieve independence, sovereignty and a liberty we have not seen since those days long ago when the first empire arrived to turn us, with whips and harquebuses, into the saddest people of the world.

For centuries we have struggled against impositions. Now, like a fruit that is ready to be picked, a fruit that often was enriched with our blood, the Salvadorans are on the eve of being true Salvadorans. United, and with the arms of freedom in our hands, we are advancing and we will advance without any truce toward liberty and true peace.

The seizing of Villa el Rosario, the organizing of popular power bodies and the participation of the people in revolutionary tasks mark a new phase in the struggle being waged by our people who, consolidated as a huge army of honest and patriotic Salvadorans, will continue creating, from now on, 5, 6, 7, 100 Villas el Rosario.

The march toward peace is now taking precise and sure steps. We don't want to adopt triumphant-like attiudes. We don't want to say that in 15 days or that in any number of days we will have peace. However, facts produced by our fighting people speak louder than words. The dictatorship is suffering defeat after defeat, both politically and militarily.

Those who have no morale or reason to sustain them, have no road other than genocide. For this reason, we have seen massacres such as those of El Junquillo, Monte Carmelo, Uva la Pintada. Hundreds of young people are murdered throughout the country. These are nothing but expressions of the defeat and the state of desperation of the military high command of the dictatorship and of those who are directing the war: the U.S. advisers.

In contrast to this, the seizing of Villa el Rosario is an expression of the advance of our people. It is an expression of liberated territories. We have enemy prisoners in Villa el Rosario. Two of them are wounded. They are receiving attention from our medical services, the same attention we give to our own comrades. The physical and moral integrity of these prisoners has been respected. This is the difference between the enemy army, which massacres women and children, and the army made up by the people. The respectful treatment for enemy soldiers is an expression of the human kindness of the revolutionary forces and of the justness and the nature of our war for peace.

The good treatment we have given to the Villa el Rosario prisoners and to other prisoners to whom you have listened through Radio Venceremos, will be the kind of treatment we will give to all the soldiers who leave the criminal army, or who are captured in combat. We will respect their lives and in us those soldiers will find class brothers who are ready to share trenches of national dignity with them.

In view of the seizing of Villa el Rosario, the dictatorship has suffered, in the eyes of the world, a tremendous defeat. It suffered this crushing defeat the very day Duarte was giving assurances that he had destroyed the people's forces, the very day Garcia was stating he had forced our people in arms to flee Morazan.

Right now, the dictatorship is a fatally wounded beast, a dangerous dying beast. We know that its forthcoming attacks could be more genocidal yet. Abroad, political organizations, labor unions, solidarity committees and important persons who understand the justness of our cause are already mobilizing themselves, aware of the possibility that the Salvadoran junta could launch massive bombings against this free town and other towns that achieve liberty.

The lives of hundreds of women and children and elderly people, part of the civilian population, are not a source of concern for a government that at all costs defends privileges and economic interests. It defends them with U.S. arms and military mercenaries.

The possibility of genocidal bombings is latent. For this reason, the eyes of the world are upon El Salvador. Our people are not alone. The world's democratic awareness and love for peace is with us, with the Salvadorans who want peace, who are spilling our blood to fight to achieve peace, a peace with which we Salvadoran want to be able to reconstruct the nation on the ashes of 50 years of military dictatorships, corruption, horror, death and 50 years of surrender to the foreign invaders.

Salvadorans: At this moment when our army is advancing, at this moment when our people are consolidating their positions, now more than ever, we must close ranks around our vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] which is the expression that comprises the unity of all the patriotic sectors of the country, of the patriotic military men, students, workers, honest businessmen and the men and women of El Salvador who have said:

Enough of foreign impositions, death squads, misery, malnutrition, illiteracy and the chains that have restrained our people for 50 years.

Salvadorans, at this moment of popular victories the FMLN calls on all the people who make up our fatherland to participate in these final battles. This is a responsibility that all Salvadorans have to history, to our children, to the world. All Salvadorans must assume their responsibility. To evade it represents an act of cowardice that is not proper of a Salvadoran who loves his fatherland and who wants to leave a dignified and peaceful fatherland for his children so that it can be reconstructed on the rubbish of a past of death.

Salvadorans; it is not only with rifles that wars are waged. You can cooperate at your place of work with a basket, a truck, a scalpel or a thimble. You can participate with any tool in the fight for peace.

Salvadorans; take up your battle stations, your honorable battle stations.

In El Salvador there must not be sectors that are not organized within popular power organizations. All of us Salvadorans must participate in the struggle within labor unions and neighborhood committees. Where there is no neighborhood committees, let's create one. Let's begin forming popular power organizations everywhere in the national territory in the same manner that right now, men, women, elderly people and kids of the town of Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department, are consolidating the popular power that will continue spreading daily throughout the national territory until we achieve the consolidation of final victory.

Salvadorans, united to struggle until final victory. Revolution or death! We shall win!

FMLN WAR BULLETIN NO 96 NOTES RECENT SUCCESSES

PA181553 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Apr 81

[War bulletin No 96 issued by the Information Section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Text] Suchitoto, Guazapa zone: The action carried out in Suchitoto yesterday by a squad of FMLN [words indistinct] enemy troops, as reported in our war bulletin No 95. [Words indistinct] in Cerron Grande. According to the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, this left several important cities in the country without electrical power.

We report nine enemy casualties following the clash in Cabanas Department between the FMLN and forces of the puppet army. We sustained no casualties. The quality of the FMLN's actions in this department is improving in the face of the enemy's demoralized troops.

Francisco Sanchez eastern front: The FMLN has damaged the road leading from San Francisco Gotera to (Persile). There are ditches every 500 meters to prevent the enemy's free movement by land. The enemy is desperately trying to enter the territories controlled by our forces in the wake of the failure of its recent cleanup operation. The operation lasted 22 days and ended in shameful failure, for the enemy did not manage to advance into the territories conquered by the people.

Late yesterday afternoon, reports were received at the FMLN information center that Villa el Rosario, in Morazan Department, had been seized. The General Command's Information Section announced yesterday afternoon that Villa el Rosario had been seized by the people's army. Even as we were drafting this bulletin, the people, alongside our heroic FMLN combatants, were assuming the task of constructing the people's power while the FMLN's red and white flag waves over Villa el Rosario. Seven enemy soldiers surrendered and turned their weapons in to the revolutionary forces while the people jubilantly gave all their support to our forces.

Other unreported actions: An FMLN command in La Paz Department reported three actions on the 7th. One of these successful operations culminated with the occupation of Santa Lucia, where the people gave their full support to their true army and enthusiastically collaborated with our comrades.

DISMANTLED REBEL CAMPS REPORTEDLY REOPENED

PA181915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A military source announced today that leftist rebels have reopened the guerrilla camps that the Salvadoran Army dismantled 1 month ago in Villa Victoria, Cabanas Department.

The guerrilla camps are reportedly located in the cantons of Santa Marta, San Felipe, San Jeronimo, Tempisque and Pena Blanca, which are only a few kilometers away from each other and 100 km from San Salvador.

The source affirmed that "another military operation will be needed to evict the leftists from these villages, but we do not yet know when that might be because those things are done unexpectedly."

Everything has been quiet during Holy Week; there has been no fighting, but the army is ready for any guerrilla attack," the source added.

JUNTA ALLEGEDLY HOLDING FMLN'S 'COMMANDER CLELIA'

PA171828 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Freedom for Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona! Freedom for political prisoners!

The military-Christian Democratic junta is holding Lilian Mercedes Letona, prominent member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. She is known in the revolution's trenches as Commander Clelia. Women in our markets, workers, and peasants for more than 10 years have shared with Lilian the hunger, suffering, and sacrifices in the difficult task of defending their interests and rights.

Many sectors of our oppressed people have shared joys and sorrows with Lilian in their heroic and legitimate effort to achieve a future full of justice and welfare.

Lilian played an important role in the building of the people's army. She became a pioneer in the emancipation struggle of our people in the revolutionary army. Because of her intelligence, understanding and fighting spirit, our people have chosen her as a prominent revolutionary leader, despite the campaign unleashed by the enemy to discredit her, to demoralize our people.

Despite the horrible tortures inflicted by the regime's torturers they have not been able to get any information from her. Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona's revolutionary character is an example for our people and other peoples who are closely watching our struggle. Her strength as a woman committed to her people, in the face of tortures, is an example of the legality and justice of our liberation war.

POLITICAL PRISONERS COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA181503 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Attention: Radio Venceremos receives with great emotion a communique that has been delivered to us:

The Committee of Political Prisoners of El Salvador [COPRES] sends a warm, combative and revolutionary greeting from prison to the heroic combatants of the various war fronts of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front FMLN who from their trenches are fiercely fighting the enemy and sacrificing their lives to see our fatherland liberated; to the comrades [words indistinct]; to the militiamen; to the foreign front which is working arduously to achieve international solidarity; to the workers, peasants, employees and in brief, to all those who are contributing in different ways to the revolutionary process.

In addition, we extend our greetings to the comrades of Radio Venceremos who, from somewhere in the liberated territories of El Salvador, are broadcasting for our country and the world, providing details of the various activities of the war fronts. This permits the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of the world to receive accurate information on the defeats which the FMLN inflicts daily on the enemy.

Here in prison, we listen attentively to the daily broadcasts, which stimulate us and make us feel that the liberation of our people is advancing with giant strides and that we will soon be making the triumphal entry that will mark the end of an opprobrious criminal dictatorship and the beginning of the justice and freedom of a new fatherland.

Onward, comrades, victory is ours, making the prison a trench of the revolution. Revolution or death. We shall win.
Santa Tecla Prison, 14 March 1981.

COMMUNIST YOUTH OFFICIAL KILLED NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

PA171752 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Companero Julio, commander of the central region of the Armed Forces of Liberation [FAL] of the Salvadoran Communist Party [PCS], was cowardly murdered on Saturday, 11 April, near the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. He was murdered by the regime's killers after someone reported him. His real name was Rafael Aguinada Veras, the son of revolutionary worker Rafael Aguinada Carranza. Julio was also second secretary of the Salvadoran Communist Youth.

Radio Venceremos expresses its condolences to the FAL and the PCS, and calls on revolutionaries of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to intensify their struggle against the military-Christian Democratic junta and to build a democratic and revolutionary government for our people.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR END TO REPRESSION

PA181556 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Amnesty International has asked President Jose Napoleon Duarte to immediately stop the repression and genocidal actions against the Salvadoran people. The organization, which defends human rights, noted that thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans have died as a result of the bloody repression of the Salvadoran dictatorship.

Amnesty International also emphasized the participation of Honduran troops in the massacre of Salvadoran refugees. The organization noted as a confirmed fact that last month 20 Salvadoran refugees were arrested in Honduran territory after crossing the Lempa River. It is believed that the Honduran Army has murdered them.

ARCHBISHOP SILENT ON VIOLENCE IN SUNDAY SERMON

PA192154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Apr (AFP)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, today again called for a dialogue "in which all the parties involved in the current prolonged civil war bleeding El Salvador would participate."

During his Sunday sermon, the Catholic prelate did not make his customary charges about violent incidents in which he usually mentions specific cases of torture, murder and other types of repression. This has surprised some and has elicited a number of comments in this capital.

A few days ago, the archbishop met with Pope John Paul II, and this has led some to speculate here about "specific instructions by the pope" to keep silent about violent incidents, thus ending a custom begun by the assassinated Archbishop Oscar Romero.

Monsignor Rivera's silence has been noticeable in his two most recent Sunday sermons, and it has been said here that his new attitude perhaps seeks "to contribute to a greater understanding among Salvadorans."

Quoting the pope, Rivera indicated today that "any so-called peace that does not take into account all the divergent elements, that does not include all interested parties, might give rise to an even greater conflict."

"For this reason," Monsignor Rivera added, "we insist on the need for a dialogue between the government junta and the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), so we can establish an effective peace that removes the danger of larger conflicts and stimulates the reconstruction of the country."

"Despite the fact that this civil war has left practically not a single family that has not had to cry over one of its loved ones, despite the fact that many have had to leave their place of origin and their parents' homes, despite the work shortage and the high cost of living, we maintained our hope in the one who is the true head of this republic, the resurrected Son of God," the archbishop said in conclusion.

12,000 REFUGEES FROM VIOLENCE RECEIVING AID

PA190154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1922 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--More than 12,000 refugees in critical condition are being evacuated from various parts of El Salvador where there has been fighting between leftists and army troops, spokesmen of social institutions have reported.

According to sources of the Green Cross, the Archbishopric of San Salvador and the Salvadoran Red Cross, most of the refugees treated by these institutions are old persons and children whose parents have been killed or whose homes have been burned during the fighting.

The refugees are members of the civilian population and are from different parts of the country where military operations have been staged with the purpose of evicting guerrillas set up in those places.

Most of the refugees are in Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador, in "Palo Grande" Canton and on "La Bermuda" Ranch where they are receiving food, clothing and medicine since they left behind everything they owned when they fled from the clashes between the guerrillas and the army.

In "Palo Grande," the same sources reported several families were evacuated in the past few hours who claimed that their huts had been burned, that many children have been killed and that to protect themselves from the fighting they had hid for several days in some caves.

There are many refugees in Cinquera, 71 km north of San Salvador, without any food because the leftists have blocked the road preventing them from getting any supplies from other villages and from receiving any aid.

There is also thousands of refugees at the 5 November hydroelectric dam, in San Vicente, Mercedes Umana, Berlin and Morazan, who are living in subhuman conditions.

According to reports from institutions giving aid to Salvadoran refugees, this aid is provided through four programs: food and medical care, relocation of refugees where they have relatives, education and production and permanent aid.

They said that the educational program is especially intended for orphans so that they can learn a trade for the future, something to be of some use to society.

Regarding permanent aid, the same sources said that it is given to children, the elderly, disabled and ill persons who cannot work to support themselves.

Finally, they added that their institutions are supported from the aid they obtain from the people and from foreign institutions, which has enabled them to carry out aid programs to thousands of Salvadoran refugees.

GUATEMALA

JAPANESE EMBASSY FIRED ON BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS

PA181636 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Japanese Embassy in Guatemala was attacked by gunfire Saturday morning by unidentified persons when only the police guards on duty were present.

Only one wall and one window were damaged by the attack, ACAN-EFE correspondents were able to confirm this morning.

The Guatemalan police reported the attack, but the Japanese mission stated that information to the press will not be released until Monday.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE REPORTS GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA181737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Apr (AFP)--Two guerrillas were killed and six soldiers wounded Friday during an ambush of a military patrol at "La Ermita" Ranch in Chimaltenango Department in the western part of this capital, the army reported here today.

In a press communique, the armed forces indicated that "the guerrillas detonated two mines as a military police patrol was passing, slightly wounding six soldiers."

"Following the explosion of the mines," it adds, "the patrol members repelled the guerrilla attack, killing two of the subversives."

The army report states that the two guerrillas killed "at the service of communist subversion," had no identification documents, which is why their identity is not known.

This is the second military clash during Holy Week. Twenty-four deaths were reported last Tuesday in a clash between rebels and government troops for which no further details were given.

TREASURY POLICE SEIZE PRINTING HOUSE EQUIPMENT

PA171318 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The treasury police seized all the machinery of the Martinez printing house yesterday afternoon after it was determined that pamphlets of the Labor Party Youth (JPT) were allegedly being printed there. The JPT is the youth branch of the clandestine local communist party known as the Guatemalan Labor Party.

Journalist Augusto Acuna, winner of the second-place award in the news reporting contest organized by the army's public relations office on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the creation of the military hospital, was one of the persons arrested.

Another person arrested was Alan Walter Diaz Garcia for whom a habeas corpus was presented yesterday.

Other persons arrested are Julio Magdaleno Garcia, Edgar Adilio Baley, Rolando Obregon, Eulalio Oseal, Jorge Ovalle Letona and Carlos Martinez, who work in the printinghouse.

Unofficial sources have reported that the seizing of the machinery and equipment of the printing house resulted from the arrest of a person who was accompanying a Zone 8 textile factory labor union secretary who was shot to death by unidentified persons on Wednesday at 10th Avenue and 11 Street, Zone 7, while carrying a large amount of subversive propaganda.

The next day, the printing house, which is located on 5-07 4th Avenue, Zone 1, was raided. The printing house is owned by journalist Augusto Acuna.

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN TO INVESTIGATE APPARENT CREDIT FREEZE

PA192219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1724 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the Honduran Private Enterprise Council (COHEP) said today that it will investigate in the United States the reason why international financial organizations are not grainting credits that have already been approved.

A COHEP delegation will visit several U.S. cities at the end of this month to meet with directors of international financial organizations.

According to reports today, Honduran banks have denied industrialists and merchants important credits to strengthen their operations. The banks claim that international financing has been frozen.

Honduran businessmen are not satisfied with this reply and believe that only by going to the financial sources can they learn the truth.

It was understood that the Honduran Government guaranteed many of the credits obtained, allegedly because of domestic problems, and businessmen want to know what the problems are so they can try to solve them and continue to operate normally.

The Agency for International Development (AID), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IDRB) are Honduras' main sources of financing.

The Honduran Government has always maintained that its foreign debt capacity is still 50-percent unused and that the payments of credits granted so far are up to date. Therefore, it is able to obtain loans for any amount.

The Honduran foreign debt has been estimated at 2 billion lempiras ($1 billion).

PEASANT GROUP SETS DEADLINE FOR AGRARIAN REFORM

PA181856 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran National Peasant Unity Front announced today that the deadline given to the Honduran Government to explain its agrarian reform plans and its achievements so far expires on Monday.

According to the peasants, the Honduran agrarian reform advanced from 1972 to 1975 during the first phase of military government, reached a standstill during the second phase from 1975 to 1978 and has been paralyzed since then. This latter period is regarded as the third phase.

The first phase occurred under the rule of Gen Oswaldo Lopez Arellano; the second phase under Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro and the third under Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the current provisional president of the republic and chief of the armed forces.

There are about 400,000 peasant families in Honduras, which make up 70 percent of the country's total population of 3.5 million inhabitants, but only about 50,000 families have benefited from the agrarian reform.

The Honduran agrarian reform program was first implemented in 1962 during the government of Liberal Ramon Villeda Morales. Its cost has been huge because it has included cooperative programs, independent peasant leagues, experimental colonizations and peasant settlements and associative enterprises.

The peasants complain that the process of expropriation and land distribution is extremely slow and complicated due to the negotiations stemming from the government's political indecisiveness.

NICARAGUA

PRIEST WARNS OF PLANS TO DOMINATE COUNTRY

PA182011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Catholic Father Alland Delgado warned on Good Friday that the world powers "really want to dominate Nicaragua."

In his sermon of "The Seven Words" at the Santa Ana Church in Managua, Father Delgado said that just as Jesus was abandoned, "it would seem that Nicaragua is also running that risk."

"The world powers really want to abuse, dominate and buy Nicaragua off," the priest said in church.

According to him, the northern power "is not Nicaragua's only enemy." "Nicaraguans have another enemy that also wants to buy Nicaragua off, to abuse it, exploit it and dehumanize it."

After recalling that while nailed to the cross Jesus raised his face and spoke to his Father, the priest said: "We Nicaraguans should now repeat those words."

In his sermons at Santa Ana Church, Father Delgado is consistently critical of the Nicaraguan Government.

He recently blessed a political office of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the opposition party led by Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced the appointment of Orlando Castillo as ambassador to Spain. Ruth Castro was also appointed to a post at this embassy. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81 PA]

NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTER--Junta member Moises Hassan has been named construction minister. Hassan also holds the post of coordinator of the Government Council. [Managua Radio Sandino Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81 PA]

CASTRO SPEAKS ON SOCIALIST DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY

PA171432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Speech by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, at a ceremony on 16 April at La Cabana firing range, Havana, to mark the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution---recorded]

[Text] Invited guests, fighters of our glorious revolutionary armed forces, fighters of the territorial troop militias;

Today we commemorate a very important date, 16 April 1961. It was an afternoon like this one, sunny and clear. In a solemn, revolutionary, people's ceremony, we buried the fighters who fell during the cowardly, criminal and traitorous surprise air attack launched against the airports of Ciudad Libertad, San Antonio de Los Banos and Santiago, Cuba. An enormous crowd of armed militiamen and people gathered there that afternoon. It was the prelude of the mercenary attack at the Bay of Pigs.

All of this had been organized over many months. Everything was ready: the mercenary troops, the air attacks, the publicity, the propaganda, the coverage, all organized by the Government of the United States, the CIA and the Pentagon.

However, this was not publicly admitted. Recently, on recalling that date, on recalling the events, on recalling what was published in the United States and internationally, we were still struck numb by the lies, the hyprocrisy, the barefacedness that surrounded that attack. For this reason, we have brought a book which contains words and incidents of the time. When the attack took place in the dawn of the 15th, a surprise attack on three airports, what did the U.S. press say? What did their agencies say? It is worthwhile to recall it.

Miami, 15 Apr, UPI--Cuban pilots who escaped from the Fidel Castro air force landed in Florida today in World War II bombers after bombing Cuban military installations to avenge the betrayal of a coward among them. One of the B-26 bombers of the Cuban Air Force landed at Miami International Airport riddled with holes from anti-aircraft and machinegun fire and with only one engine fuctioning.

Another bomber landed at the Key West Naval Air Station. A third bomber landed in another foreign country to which the three bombers had originally planned to go after the attack.

According to reliable local Cuban sources, there are unconfirmed reports that another airplane landed in the sea close to Tortuga Island. In any case, the U.S. Navy is investigating the case. The pilots who asked not to be identified, descended from the plane wearing flight uniforms and immediately requested asylum in the United States. Edward Allen, director of the Miami immigration services, said that the requests are under consideration.

Miami, UPI--The pilot of the bomber who landed in Miami explained that he was one of 12 B-26 pilots who remained in the Cuban Air Force after the desertion of Diaz Lanz and the purges that followed.

Diaz Lanz was the chief of Castro's Air Force who deserted in early 1959, shortly after Castro took over the government.

The pilot said that today he had been assigned to carry out a routine patrol in the area around his base and that the other two pilots, stationed in Camp Libertad in the outlying area, had taken off on other pretexts. One of them was scheduled to fly to Santiago, Cuba, and the other said that he wanted to check his altimeter. The first pilot was in the air by 0605.

My comrades, he added, took off earlier to attack the airports that we had decided to punish. Later, because I was running out of fuel, I had to go to Miami because I was not able to reach the destination we had agreed upon. It is possible that the others went to strafe another camp before leaving, perhaps Playa Baracoa, where Fidel has his helicopter. The pilot did not disclose what destination had been agreed upon.

Miami Beach, AP--Three Cuban bomber pilots, fearing betrayal of their plans to escape from Fidel Castro's government, fled to the United States today after strafing and bombing airports in Santiago and Havana.

One of the two twin-engine planes of World War II vintage landed at Miami International Airport with a lieutenant at the controls. He outlined the manner in which he and three of the other 12 B-26 bomber pilots remaining in the Cuban Air Force, had planned for months to escape from Cuba. The other plane, with two men on board, landed at the Key West Naval Air Station.

The names of the pilots were withheld. Immigration authorities took the Cubans into custody and confiscated the airplanes.

Edward Allen, district director of the U.S. Immigration Service, released the following statement by the Cuban Air Force pilot:

I am 1 of the 12 B-26 bomber pilots who remained in Castro's Air Force after the desertion of Diaz Lanz, and so forth. Three of my companions and I had planned for months to escape from Castro's Cuba and so forth.

The entire prefabricated story is like this. At the same time, the news was circulated around the world. These reports were published everywhere. All over the world it was reported that the bombing on the 15th was the result of an uprising within the Cuban Air Force.

Mexico City, 15 Apr, AP--The bombing of Cuban bases by renegade Cuban planes was received with satisfaction here by most of the newspapers. They and the groups of Cuban exiles said that the bombings were part of the beginning of a movement of liberation against communism. The government remained silent, while groups of leftist and communist students supported the statements made by Cuban Ambassador Jose Antonio Portuondo, who said that the bombings were cowardly and desperate attacks by imperialists.

There was great activity by Cuban exiles. A Cuban source said that the new Cuban Government in exile would go to Cuba shortly after the first wave of invasion against Fidel Castro's Cuban regime to establish a provisional government which many anti-Castro Latin American governments would speedily recognize.

According to AP and UPI, the declaration issued by Dr Miro Cardona said that a heroic blow for Cuban freedom was struck this morning by some Cuban Air Force officers. Before flying their planes to freedom these true revolutionaries tried to destroy the greatest possible number of Castro military planes. The Revolutionary Council is proud to announce that its plans were successful and the council has made contact with the brave pilots and has encouraged them.

Their actions are one more example ofthe desperation to which patriots of all social levels can be driven under Castro's implacable tyranny. While Castro and his followers try to convince the world that Cuba has been threatened with invasion from abroad, this blow, like others before it in the name of freedom, was dealt by Cubans living in Cuba who decided to fight against tyranny and oppression or die trying.

We will not give their names for security reasons. This is what the press said. But what did the U.S. representative at the United Nations have to say? According to AP and UPI, U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson rejected Roa's statements and repeated President John Kennedy's statement that under no circumstances, I repeat, under no circumstances, would there be an intervention by U.S. Armed Forces in Cuba.

Stevenson showed the commission UPI photographs showing two planes which landed today in Florida after bombing three Cuban cities. They have Castro Air Force markings on their tails, Stevenson said, pointing to one of the picutures. They have the Cuban star and letters. They are clearly visible. I will gladly show this photograph. Stevenson said that the two planes were piloted by Cuban Air Force officers and manned by crews who had deserted from the Castro regime.

U.S. personnel did not participated in today's incident, and they were not U.S. planes, he stressed. They were Castro's own planes. They took off from his own air bases.

We said then: Here we have, as few people have ever had, the opportunity to see from inside out, from top to bottom, from side to side, what imperialism really is. Here we have the opportunity to see how imperialism's financial, publicity, political, mercenary, and security structures operate. We see officials who swindle the world so coldly, in such a shameless way. Imperialism plans and directs crime, arms, trains and pays criminals. Criminals who murder seven workers' children land freely in the United States, though the entire world knew of their deeds, and state that they are Cuban pilots. They prepare the fictitious and novelistic tale and spread it throughout the world. They publish it in all newspapers, and air it on reactionary radio and television stations to explain the incident.

We also said then that the U.S. imperialist government would have no alternative but to confess that they were their planes, their bombs, their bullets, and that the mercenaries had been trained, organized and paid by them. This was the information published regarding the incidents. It was a secret that the U.S. agencies already knew. This was a secret known to many U.S. newspapers, including such prestigious and liberal newspapers as the New York TIMES, which was then aware of the whole plan and hid it from U.S. public opinion and from the world at the request of the U.S. Government. Many lies, many myths were destroyed then. That incident, however, taught us much. It was not like today, after 20 years of revolution, that our people are better prepared, have a greater political culture, a greater understanding of the world's social and political problems.

Those bloody, shameless deeds taught us much. It was then that the socialist nature of the revolution was proclaimed. [applause]

There could not have been a better opportunity, because there was another lie, that our people were being deceived, that our people had been betrayed by its leaders. Until then we could say that the Moncada program had already been fulfilled, all the laws [applause] all the laws passed during the first years of the revolution were laws and measures that were, in essence, proclaimed in the Moncada program. The Moncada program already had the seeds; it created the conditions for a socialist revolution. [applause]

No other revolution, except a socialist one, could exist in our country then [applause], or none of us would have been truly revolutionary. Our enemies said that we had struggled against the Batista tyranny for another type of revolution. In the very moment, however, when we were facing our strongest enemy, Yankee imperialism, when we were determinedly fighting against its plans and its forces on the eve of the fighting, when our people were determined again to fight to shed their blood and to die. The socialist nature of our revolution was proclaimed. No one knew how much that struggle would cost, because--if the mercenaries had not been defeated right away, in less than 72 hours, preventing them from establishing a beachhead, a solid piece of land under their control, and a so-called provisional government that the press dispatches said would be recognized immediately by many governments--that struggle could have cost our country hundreds of lives. However, our people did not waver. They prepared themselves, as was proved. They fought with all their might. They fought and shed their blood in those epic days for the Cuban socialist revolution. [applause]

All those who have fallen since the past century for the freedom of our fatherland have fought one way or the other for the socialist revolution, for the revolution that suited our people in those historic days, for the only true revolution. Those who fought for our independence fought for a just revolution, which in those days was an independent revolution that could not yet be socialist. Those who fought throughout the so-called republic, those who fought in the Moncada, in the Granma and in the mountains, those who fought in clandestinity had already fought for the only just revolution, the socialist revolution. But those who fought in Giron fought directly for the socialist revolution.

On that occasion we said: What the imperialists cannot forgive us for is the dignity, the integrity, the courage, the ideological firmness, the spirit of sacrifice and the revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people--also, the fact that we made a socialist revolution under the very nose of the United States [applause], the fact that we are defending that socialist revolution with our rifles, and the fact that we are defending this socialist revolution with the same courage that our antiaircraft artillery yesterday riddled the attacking planes with bullets. But we are not defending this revolution with mercenaries. We are defending it with men and women from among our people. Who has the weapons? We asked at the time. Does the mercenary have the weapons, perhaps? Does the millionaire have the weapons, perhaps? [shout of "no!"] Do the farm managers have the weapons, perhaps? [shout of "no!"] Who has the weapons? [shout of "the people!"] Whose hands are lifting those weapons? [indistinct shout] Are they the hands of a young gentleman? [shout of "no!"] Are they the hands of exploiters? [shout of no!"] Whose hands are lifting those weapons? [indistinct shouts, applause]

Are they not the hands of the workers? Are they not the hands of the peasants? Are they not hands hardened by work? Are they not creative hands? Are they not the humble hands of the people? [indistinct shout] And who are the majority of the people? The millionaires or the workers? The exploiters? The privileged or the humble? Do the humble have them? [indistinct shout] Are the privileged a minority? Are the humble a majority? [shout of (?"yes!")] Is a revolution in which the humble have the weapons democratic? [shout of "yes!"]

Then we added: Companeros, workers and peasants, this is the socialist and democratic revolution of the humble, with the humble and for the humble we are willing to give our lives. [applause]

Companeros, workers and peasants of the fatherland, yesterday's attack was the prelude to the mercenaries' attack. Yesterday's attack, which cost seven heroic lives, sought to destroy our planes on the ground, but it failed, for they only destroyed two planes, while most of the enemy planes were either damaged or shot down.

Here, in front of the tomb of our fallen comrades, here alongside the remains of the heroic youths, the sons of workers, or the sons of the poor, let us reaffirm our decision that, just as they bared their chests to bullets, just as they gave their lives, no matter when the mercenaries come, all of us, proud of our revolution, proud to defend this revolution of the poor, by the poor, and for the poor, will not hesitate to defend it from anyone, with up to our last drop of blood. [applause]

Here, on that day, the socialist nature of our revolution was proclaimed. Exactly 20 years have gone by and in response to the same questions we have the same answers. Facing the same threats are the same people with the determination to struggle and triumph.

It has been 20 years of socialist revolution. Socialism has brought many things to our fatherland, that not even our most bitter enemies would dare to deny.

Socialism worked the miracle of ending illiteracy. In that very same year, 100,000 brigadists taught reading and writing all over the country. Socialism took us into the struggle for a sixth-grade education, which today is the minimum level of education of any of our workers. Socialism involved us in the struggle to which we are committed today, the struggle for ninth-grade education. Socialism established schools, technological institutes and universities throughout our country. Socialism put us in first place in Latin America in the area of education. No other Latin American country can make the claims that Cuba can make today. [applause] Not even the United States can say that it has no illiterates. There are illiterates in the United States and there are many semi-illiterates in the United States, people who have a third- and fourth-grade education.

Therefore, we can say that socialism, in the field of education, put us in first place in this hemisphere. [applause] Socialism worked the miracle of wiping out many diseases and reducing the number of children who died in the first year of life to less than 20 in every 1,000, something that no other country in Latin America can claim. In this, we are at the same level as the world's developed countries.

Socialism built hospitals, polyclinics, and health institutions in our country that, through preventive measures and effective therapeutic measures, have put our country in first place among the so-called underdeveloped countries, not just of Latin America, but of the world. Socialism worked the miracle of putting our people, in the area of culture in general, in first place in Latin America. Socialism took us into mass sports, it won us first places, it won us championship titles among all the peoples of Latin America.

Socialism worked the miracle of eradicating unemployment in our country, of wiping out idle time and placing us in the position of being the country with the highest employment levels of all Latin America. [applause]

Socialism worked the miracle of ending the practice of begging in our fatherland. This was an evil of many centuries. It worked the miracle of eradicating drugs, prostitution and gambling. What other nation can affirm this in our entire hemisphere? Can this, perhaps, be claimed by the United States, a country where crime increases year after year, as do drugs, gambling and prostitution? No, it could not claim this. This was brought to our country by socialism.

Socialism worked the miracle of initiating, under difficult circumstances and in the midst of a criminal and brutal total economic blackade by the United States, the sustained economic and social development of our fatherland for over 20 years. Socialism has changed and is continually changing the face of our country. In 20 years, along the width and breadth of the island, cities have changed. Today it is difficult to recognize Holguin, or Granma or Camaguey or Villa Clar, or Cienfuegos or Pinar del Rio or other cities.

Socialism has planted factories in our country. It has crisscrossed the country in all directions with communications, with highways, with roads.

The socialist plan has generated great hydraulic resources for our agriculture. It is transforming our rural areas and it is creating a new country with the stubborn and dedicated effort of our people.

Socialism has brought a truly new conscience to our people. Socialism has trained hundreds of thousands of technicians at different levels: tens of thousands at the university level, hundreds of thousands at the level of middle-level technicians and skilled workers. It is enough to say, for example, that over 15,000 doctors are serving in our hospitals and polyclinics and that in 5 years, this figure will surpass 20,000 by an ample margin and will be close to 25,000. Suffice it to say that over 200,000 professors and teachers, the great majority of whom graduated and received their degrees under socialism, are teaching in our universities, our polytechnical centers, vocational schools, technological institutes and elementary shcools, including the child centers.

Socialism has created a different man in our fatherland. It has created a new man. Socialism has opened up our relations with the world and today, along with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, we occupy a place in the vanguard among the progressive peoples of the world [applause], among the peoples who are struggling to establish more just, more humane societies. Is or is not our socialist society a thousand times more just, a thousand times more humane than capitalist society? Could anyone deny it? Socialism gave that to us. Along with justice and conscience, it brought a great social development to our people. It also brought the development of great forces, such as our mass organizations, or labor organizations, our committees for the defense of the revolution, our peasant and women's organizations, our youth and student organizations and even our pioneer organizations, extraordinary forces which today help to consolidate and promote our revolution.

Socialism and its conscience brought us a vanguard party, a party of organized, disciplined, conscientious communists. The figure of over 400,000 members in our party and over 400,000 in our socialist youth tells us what socialism brought us and what has been achieved by the ideas of socialism and Marxism-Leninism in our country. [applause]

We did not always know how to take advantage of all the benefits and opportunities of socialism. We could say that perhaps our achievements would have been even greater, or higher or more complete if we had known how to take advantage, in the course of 20 years, of all the potential and advantages of socialism.

As he said to congress, we were not always wise. We did not always make the best decisions, but we were always capable, with all the honesty in the world, of admitting and of noting in time any error, any erroneous decision, and of rectifying it, in order to move forward because even when one marches through the mountains with a compass--our compass is socialism; our compass is Marxism-Leninism--at one moment or another there may be small deviations from the route. Even ships which are sailing in the oceans at times make small detours.

To us, the path of socialism was something absolutely new that was being tried for the first time not only in our fatherland, but also in the entire hemisphere. However, above all, we can say that we have made good use of time, that we have corrected errors and today our revolution is stronger and more solid than ever.

It is not just a matter of words. You workers, peasants, students, men and women, you fighters know how we work today in our country. It is demonstrated by the harvest itself. Despite the blights, against which we have waged a battle and won, the harvest is being carried out with more organization and efficiency than ever. Now, on 16 April, the harvest is practically complete and 89 percent has already been milled, something that the capitalists never did. The most they ever achieved is 85 percent. Although our harvest is not being completed manually or by animals but rather by tractors, trucks, combines and machines, which are even more sensitive to and affected by any rainfall and which are even more sensitive to and affected by the dampness of the soil. Despite all those factors, we have surpassed our own goal of milling 85 percent and we are up to 89 percent.

We have faced up to the tobacco blight and this year our country has a record, a historic potato harvest [applause], a record historic crop of vegetables, potatoes and other tubers, a record crop of citrus fruits and so on. In many agricultural areas, we are having a historic, record crop.

Our construction is being carried out with more organization and more efficiency. We are engaged in building industries that require thousands of construction workers, like the (MOA), for example, or the textile factory in Santiago or the Balance spinning mill in Havana, or the thermoelectric project in the eastern part of the city, or the first electro-nuclear plant that we have already begun to build in Cienfuegos despite the imperialist blockade. [applause]

Despite the huge economic crisis currently affecting a large part of the world, with the friendly, fraternal and generous cooperation of the USSR, the socialist community and the progressive countries, our fatherland is unquestionably advancing, and that is something not even our fiercest enemies can deny.

We have learned to manage our economy, our factories, our agricultural centers. We have learned to manage better our schools, our hospitals, our service centers. But most important, we will learn more every day because, among other things, socialism has enabled us to become the owners of our factories, of our mines, of our railroads, of our ports, of our merchant marine, of our land, of our wealth. Everything in the fatherland's soil is ours! It belongs to our workers, to our peasants, to our students, to our men and to our women! [applause] We are owners of that which is ours, and we can do the best with what is ours.

And now that I have mentioned men and women--I often use the term man not to discriminate against women but as a generic term that includes our species, both man and woman--I remembered while mentioning the things that socialism has brought us, that one of these was the end of the cruel discrimination against women and blacks in this country [applause], the end of discrimination for reasons of age or sex. Regarding this also we might ask here today, has the United States managed to eradicate racial discrimination? [shout of "no!"] The exploitation of women? [shout of "no!"] And the prostitution of women? [shout of "no!"] No, no and 1,000 times no! [applause]

These are the truths and the facts which speak, explain, persuade and convince us of what socialism has meant for our country. This is why the day we commemorate is so important. But perhaps, regarding our national security, is there any difference between today and yesterday? We are here again. We are preparing again because we are being threatened again and aggressive policies against Cuba are being implemented and imperialism speaks again, not only of economic blockade but also of naval and military blockade. Imperialism threatens us again, and speaks of aggression. This is why the similarity between this 16 April and the former one makes us undertake great efforts for our defense. This is why we are forced to mobilize the people--the men and women of our people, all of the people. We are organized in territorial troops militia. We have hastened the building of fortifications and we have strengthened our defenses in all ways.

However, there is a difference between this April and that one. There have been important changes in the world and we want to emphasize them. The balance of force between imperialism and socialism is different. Important changes have occurred. But very important changes have taken place in our country. On that 16 April, it was only a few weeks since we had received our first tanks, our first cannons and our first antiaircraft equipment from the Soviet Union. They were the first ones and we were just learning to use them. We had also bought some weapons in the West, the first bought by the revolution, so the imperialists would not have reason to say that we were receiving socialist weapons. You must also remember how that brutal and savage incident occurred, the blowup of La Coubre [freighter blown up in Havana harbor in March 1960], which cost the lives of about 100 workers and soldiers. In those days we had some FAL rifles which were used at the corner of 2d and 23d. We already had our first cannons and tanks and were hastily learning to use them. But there were not enough instructors and sometimes what the militiamen learned in the morning, they taught in the afternoon to thousands of other militiamen. Seeing the approaching aggression, hundreds of batteries of cannons, antiaircraft equipment and other weapons were organized and prepared as well as possible in a matter of weeks. Tens and tens of thousands of militiamen mobilized through the country. The capital alone had about 50,000 militiamen at the time. And so it was throughout the country.

Our army was beginning to develop in its knowledge and control of modern techniques. So much has happened since then! We have advanced so much. Today we have tens and tens of thousands of regular officers and reservists in our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Today we have knowledge and experience, organization and control of techniques which we did not have at the time. We did not have hundred and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of reservists who have gone through our armed forces with tens and tens of thousands--and I am still short in number--of internationalist combatants who have experienced the struggle, war and sacrifice. [applause]

We did not have today's opportunities in which in practically only a few weeks, we have mobilized and partially trained and formed cadres and leaders, and we are training hundreds of thousands of fighters of the territorial troop militias. [applause]

It can be said that never was such a force organized with such speed and, we can add, efficiency. Proof of our progress in organization and our experience is the record time in which the territorial militias are being organized and training.

Therefore, we are not joking. The revolution does not joke. It works seriously. It knows how to work seriously. The threats of the imperialists do not make us tremble. The threats of the imperialists do not frighten us. On the contrary, we convert the imperialist threats into strength. And to the imperialists, who so well know the slogan : "Remember Pearl Harbor [in English]," remember other things, we could say: Remember Giron [in English]. [applause]

Giron should have been a lesson not to be forgotten, to learn how to treat Cuba differently. They believed that when the little planes arrived, everyone would be terrified. The militiamen did not delay for a second. In a matter of seconds, they responded to the enemy fire. This occurred with our artillery militiamen, young men between 15 and 20 years of age. That was their age. This occurred with our militiamen in Giron and everywhere else, when the first enemy appeared.

And during those days, they declared that they were expecting the people to rise up and so forth. They imagined defeated, frightened troops. But what happened? They underestimated our people's ability, dignity, valor and heroism. Their brigades, their planes and their tanks lasted, as the saying go, as long as a merengue lasts at the door of a school.

But on that occasion, we were not prepared to fight against 1 mercenary divison; we were prepared to fight against 10 mercenary invasions. When our tanks arrived at Giron, they lined up in front of the Yankee battleships, gunboats and aircraft carriers. Everyone was very clam, with a bullet in their guns. In other words, we do not fear imperialism. We do not fear its soldiers. We will not hesitate one instant to defend our soil, our fatherland, our revolution, not for an instant. And they should know this. They should be aware of it.

That is an experience they should not forget. If they think that they are going to resolve the differences between Cuba and the United States by means of aggression and threats, they are mistaken. If they think they are going to intimidate us, that they are going to frighten us, that they will defeat us with threats and aggression, they are mistaken. That is what we have said to the imperialists and it is what we want to say to them (?today). [applause]

We have very clear ideas, very profound (?actions), very resolute decisions. We do not want war. We do not provoke conflicts. We do not want to provoke conflicts, but beware of provoking us, beware of pulling us into war, beware of involving us in a conflict. [applause]

If they impose a conflict, a war, upon us, they will see what a people prepared for anything are like. They will see what a communist people are, what a patriotic people, a Marxist-Leninist-internationalist people are like [applause], because socialism also brought us more patriotism and socialism brought us internationalism. We are an internationalist people, but we are also a very patriotic people, a people who are very much aware of our rights [appluase], very certain of our ideas and of our cause, very proud and very self-confident.

The imperialists must know that if those people of Giron were already strong, the people of today are 100 times stronger [applause], and more prepared in every sense: more prepared politically and more prepared psychologically.

Therefore, again we find ourselves obliged to mobilize and to prepare. However, we will not abandon our revolutionary tasks because of this. We will not abandon our creative work because of this. We will not neglect our factories, our fields, our constructions, our hospitals, our schools, our services. No. It is precisely because of this that we must make a greater effort. It is true that it takes time. It is true that it requires great human energies to prepare for the defense of our country. It is true that it takes resources. However, our people have the ability to multiply themselves. In circumstances like these, one man becomes two or three; a woman becomes two or three women, of 100. When circumstances demand, one does in 2 hours what normally requires 1 hour. [as heard] When circumstances demand, one works as long as is necessary.

We have the resources within ourselves, in our energy, in our will. That is why we will simultaneously make this effort on behalf of defense and on behalf of the country's development and production. We will teach that to the imperialists, so they do not imagine that becuase we are organizing and preparing we are going to neglect the country's development and production. We are going to prove that under these difficult circumstances, our people grow taller and are capable of developing both tasks at the same time--strengthening the defense and strengthening the economy. [applause]

In the territorial troops militia, there are men of different ages. Some are very young and have not yet gone into the service, others carry out essential production tasks. Still others, because of their age, are past the age limit for members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces' reserves. They there are women of all ages, peasants, workers and students. They constitute a tremendous and fearsome force which, together with the regular troops of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, represent an entire people armed and prepared to defend themselves.

The imperialists have imposed this effort on us, just like they have imposed the blockade on us. But we have been making a revolution for more than 22 years, and more than 20 years have elapsed since Giron, and here we are, building socialism for more than 20 years. We will still be here in another 20 years, and when still another 20 years go by and for as many 20 years as may be necessary. And if we work well, our people will be increasingly patriotic, united, conscientious, and prepared to withstand any trial. Others may be used to trembling in the face of the threats of imperialism, but not our people! [applause]

We must meditate on this date, meditate on this day, from the very bottom of our hearts. We must plan to make whatever effort is necessary to fulfill these sacred duties toward the fatherland and socialism.

Circumstances have willed that this day should closely resemble that of 20 years ago. But fortunate circumstances have made it possible to contemplate this spectacle today, to contemplate these people who have the same or even greater awareness, and the same or even greater determination that those of yesterday. [applause]

Once again we can repeat the statements made on that 16 April. Let us vow to defend this cause of the poor, with the poor and for the poor. Let us vow to defend our socialist revolution to the very last drop of blood! Fatherland or death, we shall overcome! [applause]

KATUSHEV TOURS FACILITIES; COOPERATION PACTS SIGNED

Katushev Visits Moa

FL150020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, have visited construction sites of the mining project in Moa. Hernan Santos reports from Holguin:

[Begin recording] The visitors were received this morning at Capt Orestes Acosta airport in Moa by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the party politburo and party first secretary in Holguin Province. A group of Cuban and Soviet Pioneers presented scarves of their organization to the members of the delegations. Thereafter, the important visitors toured the principal installations of the mining project being built in the area with the assistance of the Soviet Union. They talked with Cuban workers and with technicians of the fraternal country. After the tour, Construction Vice Minister Raciel Alvarez, on behalf of the more than 10,000 construction workers working in Moa, greeted the visitors and explained that the project consists of 11 complexes and 280 principal installations. This afternoon, they visited in the city of Holguin the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution Sugarcane Combine Factory and the Heroes del 26 de Julio Farm Tools Factory. [end recording]

Views Nuclear Plant Site

FL160158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers has visited the construction site of this country's first nuclear powerplant, being built in Cienfuegos. Katushev heads the Soviet delegation to the 11th session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. He was accompanied by Carlos Rafel Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Katushev and his entourage were briefed on the work status of the nuclear powerplant and industrial projects. The training of personnel who will operate the nuclear powerplant and the first group of engineers, mid-level technicians and skilled workers that will be leaving for the Soviet Union also were discussed.

Tours Spinning Mill

FL171227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has visited Wajay's Balance spinning mill in Boyeros, Havana City Province. The Soviet Leader visited the mill, which is under construction. In the company of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, and V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Foreign [Economic] Relations.

Katushev Hosts Reception

FL181257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro last night attended a reception hosted by Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Katushev, who heads the USSR delegation to the 11th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental committee, hosted the reception in honor of the Cuban side headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Others present at the reception included Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo, and Vice Adm Vladimir Samoylov and other officers of the visiting Soviet naval detachment.

Economic Officials Meet

FL171441 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and V. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, have met in this capital.

They analyzed the state and prospects for economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of the objectives of the national economy in the areas of electroenergy, nonferrous metallurgy, machinery manufacturing, nickel and textile industries, transportation and communications. They also discussed matters concerning the supply of spare parts for the objectives of cooperation.

Rodriguez Llompart and Morozov also studied the progress of the work to install a coaxial cable and the stage of construction of the objectives of the textile program, among other topics.

Officials Sign Agreements

FL181443 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has attended the signing of the protocol on the 11th session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and of the credit agreement for economic cooperation for the 1981-85 period. The important documents were signed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the conclusion of the signing ceremony, Fidel and Katushev embraced warmly in the presence of members of the two delegations and leaders of the Cuban party and government.

The protocol covers, among other matters, an analysis of the trade between the two countries and the objectives of cooperation in several areas, including textiles, electric energy, nonferrous metallurgy, science and technology.

The economic cooperation credit agreement for the 1981-85 period covers the largest investments made so far in Cuba-USSR cooperation. Actually, it doubles the cooperation received by Cuba from the fraternal countries over the 1975-80 period.

After the signing of the documents, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said they had been signed at a time when we are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution and of the defeat of imperialism on Playa Giron. He added that this coincidence shows who has contributed the most to the Cuban people's effort to succeed in the building of a socialist and independent Cuba.

After signing the documents of the protocol for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that our people today have an increasingly more efficient organization. He noted that our work always has been done under the guidance of our two principal leaders and that Fidel's presence, which moves and pleases us, confirms this. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez offered a toast in honor of Leonid Brezhnev who, although physically far away, is always close to us and in honor of his great Cuban friend, Comrade Fidel.

For his part, Konstantin Katushev said the 11th session had taken place during memorable days for the Cuban and Soviet peoples, days in which the 20th anniversary of proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution is celebrated. Katushev said he was proud of what exists in Cuba and what he has seen here. He added: We feel happy and proud that in each achievement and each advance there is a grain of sand of our cooperation.

Katushev emphasized his gratification because our great friendship and cooperation once again were confirmed during the 11th session of the committee. He asserted that the documents signed between Cuba and the USSR are decisive for the construction of new economic projects. The Soviet official concluded by stressing the existing brotherhood between the two countries and their supreme leaders.

Last night Army Gen Raul Castro attended a reception hosted by Konstantin Katushev in honor of the Cuban side headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES FORCES ON ANNIVERSARY

Message to Air Force

FL171341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. Has congratulated the troops of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAAFAR] on the 20th anniversary of their creation. The congratulatory messages states that on reaching the 20th anniversary of the DAAFAR troops, I would like to convey our most heartfelt greetings and devote the first part of this message to the heroes who, during the seminal days of Giron, fought and fell in defense of the fatherland's airspace. Those pilots and gunners who laid the groundwork for victory without ever enjoying its fruits are honored today by their comrades-in-arms, by the people and the relatives who respect and love them and who erect the best of monuments in their memory--the free and prosperous fatherland for which they gave their lives.

The message adds: I salute on this day the pilots on duty, the personnel of the artillery, rocket and radio units--all of who, in airfields, aprons, and cabins, living in field conditions and often in desolate places, watch and defend the nation's borders, protect the country's airspace and stand ready to take off in their aircraft or fire their arms against any aggressor.

It further adds: I specially salute their parents, children and wives and sweethearts who feel their absence but undertsand the importance of the duties.

Raul's greetings conclude: On the day of the DAAFAR, I extend the congratulations of the party, the government and, especially, of our comrades in chief to all of our troops. I wish you the greatest of successes and urge you to work with increasing enthusiasm and sense of responsibility. That is the best tribute you can pay to your heroes and that is what the people expect from you. I embrace you.

[Signed] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the FAR.

Chairs DAAFAR Ceremony

FL172008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] A ceremony has been held at the headquarters of the Playa Giron Guard Brigade on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAAFAR] and of the ground troops' antiaircraft defense.

The Giron victory commemorative medal was presented to DAAFAR and ground troops' antiaircraft defense officers at the ceremony, which was presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and second secretary of the party central committee.

Army Gen Raul Castro presented certificates to a group of founders of the DAAFAR and ground troops' antiaircraft defense. Col Enrique Carreras spoke in behalf of DAAFAR veterans, while Lt Col Gerardo Huerta Graupera did it in behalf of the veterans of the ground troops' antiaircraft defense.

Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief military adviser to the FAR, also spoke at the ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the DAAFAR and ground troops' antiaircraft defense. He recalled the acts of aggression carried out against Cuba and congratulated our country's combatants on behalf of the Soviet combatants.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy to the FAR minister and alternate member of the party politburo, made the closing remarks. He stressed the repercussions of the victory in Giron throughout the world and the political, moral and combat qualities of the members of the DAAFAR and ground troops' antiaircraft defense.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a squadron of MIG-21 and MIG-23 aircraft flew over the runway led by outstanding Giron combatant Col Rafael del Pino.

Congratulates Tank Units

FL181250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of tank crewmen's day, the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has sent a message of congratulations to the commanders, officers, sergeants, soldiers, reservists and civilian workers of tank units. The message states in one of its parts: When the tanks and self-propelled artillery got their sights wet on the waters of Giron, our people were able to proclaim to the world their unquestionable victory. A revolutionary precedent was thus set which marks a milestone in the history of the Americas. For the first time a people who were defending their right and cause could not be defeated. For this reason, and as Comrade Fidel has said, after Giron all the peoples of the Americas became a little freer.

Heads Tank Day Ceremony

FL181857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Tank crewmen's day has been celebrated with a ceremony chaired by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party central committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. During the ceremony, Army Gen Raul Castro presented the Victoria de Playa Giron commemorative medal to a group of combatants for their outstanding participation in the fight against the mercenaries' invasion. Certificates were presented to founders of our first tank units. Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco, alternate member of the party central committee, then read the congratulatory message of the FAR minister on the occasion of tank crewmen's day.

Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the party politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, made the closing remarks. He said:

[Begin recording] By consolidating the presence of the first state of workers and peasants on this hemisphere, the victory in Playa Giron established a revolutionary precedent which set a milestone in the history of the Americas. For the first time in the face of imperialist violence and haughtiness, the force and dignity of a people of the Americas prevailed.

For the first time in the Americas, reason was not brutally crushed by force, because this time the ones in the right also had tanks and, for that reason and because in Giron we Cubans waged a battle against a common enemy, all honest men of the Americas share and make their own those magnificent words of Fidel when he said: After Giron, all the peoples of the Americas became a little freer. [end recording]

FRIENDSHIP CEREMONY HELD WITH SOVIET NAVAL VISITORS

FL181312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] A ceremony of friendship has been held at the universal hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] on the occasion of the visit to Cuba by a Soviet naval detachment under the command of Vice Adm Dladimir Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

Speaking in behalf of the distinguished visitors, Vice Admiral Samoylov said he was pleased to be in Cuba during the 20th anniversary of Giron. The Soviet officer conveyed fraternal and militant greetings to the Cuban people on the occasion of the anniversary which, he said, has become a symbol of heroism and example for all the world.

Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, deputy to the FAR minister and chief of the Revolutionary Navy, then spoke, emphasizing the close brotherhood and solidarity between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATIONS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE FOR WPC MEETING

FL171610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] A large number of personalities participating in the WPC meeting to be held in this capital from 19 to 21 April have arrived in our country. Among the representations that have arrived at Jose Marti international airport in the past few hours are those of the GDR, Poland, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Denmark, Argentina, Honduras, the FRG and Paraguay, as well as other prominent personalities from those countries. It is expected that other delegations from peace and culture movements will be arriving in Cuba throughout the next few days. Welcoming the delegations at the airport in Rancho Boyeros were members of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples secretariat.

[Havana Voice of Cuba, in an English-language broadcast to North America and the Caribbean at 0700 GMT on 18 April, reports the arrival on Friday, 17 April of WPC Vice President (Francisco Costa Gomes) of Portugal. The radio adds: "He'll participate in the WPC presidential meeting to be held in Havana from April 19th to the 21st. Representatives from Brazil, Guyana, Spain and Mongolia have also arrived. Participants will discuss imperialism's attempts to isolate Cuba as well as Washington's interventionist actions in El Salvador and other Latin American countries."

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1500 GMT on 17 April reports that Tibebu Shiferaw, secretary general of the Ethiopian Committee for Peace and Solidarity, is enroute to Cuba to attend the WPC presidential meeting." At 1700 GMT the radio notes that Marcos Ana, member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee and of the WPC, arrived today in Havana to take part in the WPC meeting to begin the day after tomorrow in Havana. The anti-fascist fighter, who spent 23 years in France's prisons, was received at the air terminal by Francisco Astray, coordinator for the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples secretariat.]

SYRIAN DIPLOMAT CALLS RELATIONS 'VERY GOOD'

FL171636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1523 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Syrian charge d'affaires, Nadir Nadir, has declared that his country's relations with Cuba are very good in all areas and that they develop further with each passing day. The Syrian diplomat granted an interview to Radio Reloj in the course of the reception he hosted to celebrate his country's national day, which was attended by Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health.

Nadir said that the Syrian people are very happy to celebrate the 35th anniversary of their independence during the same days that the Cubans are celebrating the 20th anniversary of Playa Giron. Nadir Nadir noted that the victory of Giron is the victory of Syria and all peoples struggling for independence and peace.

HAVANA TO HOST CEMA GEOLOGY COOPERATION MEETING

FL171944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The 41st meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the field of geology will be held in Havana 11-14 May, Juan Beltino, secretary of the Cuban delegation to that committee, has told Radio Reloj. He added that this will be the second time that the ministers and chiefs of geological services of CEMA member countries will meet in Cuba.

He explained that this time important agreements will be reached concerning specific long-term cooperation programs. He said the topics to be examined include a study on preparatory measures for implementation of joint geological prospecting work on the territory of the Republic of Cuba. The working sessions will be held during the aforementioned 4 days at the Havana Libre Hotel.

ECUADOREAN PARTY OFFICIAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE

FL171849 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Francisco Huerta Montalvo, national director for the Democratic Party of Ecuador, arrived yesterday in our country at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee's America Department.

Huerta Montalvo and his entourage were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister of foreign relations, and by other Cuban officials.

Other high-ranking Democratic Party leaders are part of the delegation.

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY ACCORD WITH USSR--Wilfredo Torres, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences [ACC], has chaired a ceremony in Havana in which the 1982 work program was signed between the ACC and the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. The document was signed by Yuriy Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR state committee, and by ACC Vice President Tirso Saenz. The program contains agreements on agrometeorology, training of cadres, installation of a joint laboratory and the establishment of a data processing center for the Cuban Institute of Meteorology. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 17 Apr 81 FL]

GRENADA

MESSAGE SENT TO NONALIGNED MEETING IN ALGIERS

FL172342 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text of People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada message "to delgates attending a nonaligned conference on Namibia" being held in Algiers, read by announcer]

[Text] On behalf of the government and people of Grenada, we extend to you and all delegates attending this vital conference warmest fraternal greetings. This meeting takes place at a time when imperialism is engaged in a vicious and determined campaign to turn back the development of progressive, independent countries. [Words indistinct] for the successes by the national liberation movements, it pours more and more suffering on the backs of the working peoples of the world, [word indistinct] detente and peaceful coexistence, escalates the arms race and starts a new cold war.

We in Grenada have felt the full weight of this imperialist campaign. At this moment, we are struggling against yet another [word indistinct] attack by U.S. imperialism to block financing for our first and friendly international airport, and thus, our future economic development. Thanks to the efforts of selfless and determined members of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as other countries, this open attempt at economic aggression has not succeeded. At the same time, we know that we will face similar and even difficult struggles in the future.

We regard the holding of this conference on Namibia under the auspices of the Nonaligned Movement as a very significant event because it is an indication that progressive countries have the commitment and organization to get together in these dangerous times to seek solutions to seemingly intractable problems. Indeed, this conference comes at a time when the people of Namibia, in common with their sisters and brothers of South Africa, Zimbabwe and the neighboring frontline states, continue to face total aggression from racist, apartheid South Africa and their imperialist backers.

This conference will, therefore, be a further reminder to South Africa and to imperialism of the firm and continuing unity of the Nonaligned Movement in our militant and principled support for the rights of the people of Namibia--led by their vanguard, the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO--to their independence, dignity, self-respect and national liberation.

Grenada has always given its fullest support to the just struggles of our sisters and brothers in Namibia. Our recent material contribution at the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi, though small and symbolic, is nonetheless concrete proof of our active determination to move from words to deeds in demonstrating our total commitment to the struggle for a free and independent Namibia. This commitment on the part of our people remains firm and irrevocable.

The resolutions and decisons of this meeting must prove beyond doubt to the repressive racist and expansionist regime in South Africa that it does not operate in a vacuum and must answer to the peoples of the world for its crimes and atrocities against the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and other neighboring states.

Long live the Nonaligned Movement. Long live the struggles of the people of Namibia for independence, national liberation and social progress. Forward to a successful conference.

STRACHAN SAYS FINANCIAL AID FOR AIRPORT EXPECTED

FL172351 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Minister of Communications and Works Brother Selwyn Strachan has said that it is the opinion of the People's Revolutionary Government that Grenada will receive assistance for the international airport as a result of the recently concluded cofinancing meeting in Brussels. Speaking to the press today, Minister Strachan said that many countries are expected to make financial contributions.

Minister Strachan also used the opportunity to talk of the work now taking place at the airport site and said it is expected that paving of the runway for the completion of the first phase of the airport will soon begin. The first phase is expected to be completed by the end of the year. He said that work was going on according to schedule and the airport will be completed on time. The entire project is expected to be completed in 1982. One of the major tasks to be done, he said, was the setting up of the asphalt plant and the stone grinder which, he said, will have a capacity of (?30) tons of crushed stone per hour.

JAMAICA

GOLDING, SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSS HOUSING PROBLEMS

FL181615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica and the Soviet Union have had discussions on housing, according to the state-owned Agency for Public Information (API) here. The agency said the two sides had conceded that they faced (?problems in providing) adequate housing [words indistinct] left unclear whether or not Jamaica had asked for assistance.

The discussions, this week, were between the Soviet ambassador to Jamaica, Dmitriy Musin, and Jamaica's Housing Minister Bruce Golding. The agency quoted the ambassador as saying the housing problem was "an international one which is very difficult to solve," and that, like most countries, the Soviet Union was affected.

Housing has been listed by government officials here as one of the most severe problems. Mr Golding has said that the government would need to spend nearly 9 billion dollars (one Jamaica dollar; 56 cents US) by the end of this decade to satisfy demand. Mr Golding said that there was a backlog of 62,000 housing units to be built to satisfy Jamaica's needs and that figure was growing by 10,000 a year.

ACTION AGAINST INEFFICIENT MANUFACTURERS PLANNED

FL181952 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Apr (CANA)--The Jamaica Government is planning "hard decisions" against local manufacturers who were not delivering products to consumers at "reasonable, competitive prices," Construction Minister Bruce Golding has said here. The GLEANER said Mr Golding's warning came in an after-dinner speech in the western city of Montego Bay.

The minister chided manufacturers who had "grown up under a veil of protection," developing, in the process, inefficient operations. One example, he said, was in the manufacture of electrical appliances where the local product was often three times more costly than the price at which similar articles could be imported.

Mr Golding's remarks echoed a recent statement by Prime Minister Edward Seaga when he announced plans to de-regulate the Jamaican economy. Mr Seaga said that his administration intended to increase competition in the economy. Protection all too often meant the right to produce goods that were not of the highest quality, and at costs above what the market price ought to be, he declared.

The prime minister had added that the government's program would be unveiled in a series of policy statements, the first expected to come on Wednesday when he addresses parliament on the conditions for a 600-million-dollar balance of payments assistance package from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

SAINT LUCIA

LOUISY REPORTEDLY FACES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE DEFEAT

PA182204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 18 Apr 81

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] Caracas, 18 Apr (AFP)--Allan Louisy, prime minister of Saint Lucia, a former British colony that is now an independent state, today charged in Castries that the Caribbean island is the new objective of Castroism in the Lesser Antilles.

Analysts of Caribbean politics have commented that Louisy finds himself between the devil and the deep blue sea, that is, between his own foreign minister, George Odlum, who has been able to divide the ruling Saint Lucia Labor Party [SLP], and opposition leader John Compton.

The current prime minister accuses Odlum of wanting to seize the political leadership of the island nation to establish a second Castroite regime in the English-speaking Antilles.

Everything seems to indicate that Louisy will lose the vote of confidence in the 17-member parliament that is analyzing the $100 million budget for 1981.

Saint Lucia has an area of 380 square km and has a population of 10,000 people. [figures as received] It obtained its independence in 1979.

Odlum unearthed the political hatchet against Louisy because according to the rebellious foreign minister, Louisy has not kept his promise of turning over the leadership of the SLP and withdrawing from the political picture.

According to political sectors in the island which resent the fact that the current political crisis is depriving the island of tourism revenue, "Odlum is an ambitious man who only wants to rise to power." The British Cunard Shipping Line has temporarily suspended its Caribbean cruise ships' stopovers in Saint Lucia beginning this month. Although fuel supply problems were given as an excuse for the measure, local political circles described it as a "reprisal" for the political instability on the island.

After the division of the SLP, the parliamentary forces are distributed in the following manner: 7 members support Prime Minister Louisy, 5 follow Foreign Minister Odlum and the other 5 belong to Compton's opposition bloc.

Compton has described the government's 1981 budget as "a tragic farce that dangerously deceives the country." Meanwhile, Odlum has confirmed that his supporters will reject Prime Minister Louisy's budget.

In its transmission today from Castries, the Saint Lucia radio station reported that Louisy is carrying out consultations on the steps to take to find a constitutional solution to the political crisis. Louisy yesterday described Compton as "the new prime minister of Saint Lucia."

Everything indicates that Louisy will advance the electoral calendar and the new legislative elections will be held within the next 3 months. Louisy's constitutional term should end in 1984 but the rivalry between the prime minister and his foreign minister has forced him to advance the date.

Caribbean circles have pointed out here that the possibility that Saint Lucia might be the second Castroite target in the Lesser Antilles has sown concern in the Caribbean, particularly in neighboring Barbados and St Vincent.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS BORDER MEDIATION WITH VENEZUELA

PA200059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 19 Apr 81

[By Paul Persaud]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 19 Apr (AFP)--An official spokesman for the Guyanese Foreign Ministry stated today that Guyana rejects any mediation in its border conflict with Venezuela.

The possibility of mediation by the pope or another world personality in the dispute between Guyana and Venezuela was mentioned by newsmen during a news conference here in connection with a suggestion in this regard that appeared in EL DIARIO DE CARACAS on 12 April.

When local newsmen asked the official Foreign Ministry spokesman about possible mediation on the issue, the official replied that the possibility has not been considered by the Georgetown government at any time.

"Moreover, I wish to emphasize that we have not received any suggestion of this kind from the Caracas government at any time or in any form, either publicly or privately," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "No member of the Guyanese Government has contacted any Venezuelan authority to discuss any position that might imply putting to an international court of justice the dispute regarding the spurious Venezuelan claim to our territory," the spokesman added.

The Guyanese Government holds the position that Venezuela has no claim to the territory of this country and that all bilateral disputes have been resolved in international courts. The border issue returned to the fore after President Luis Herrera Campins announced that his country was not going to extend the Port-of-Spain protocol which expires in June 1982.

The protocol, signed in the capital of Trinidad-Tobago in 1970 by Guyana, Venezuela and Great Britain, virtually froze the Venezuelan claim until that neighboring country announced that it would reactivate the claim. The Guyanese spokesman dismissed a Venezuelan official's criticism of the rapprochement between Guyana and Brazil, both of which have common borders as well as borders with Venezuela.

"There is nothing abnormal about the cooperation projects between Guyana and Brazil. They are in line with the Amazon Pact that we signed and that was also signed by Venezuela," he said. "We believe that any comment by third parties on our just projects for cooperation with friendly nations is interference in our internal affairs," the spokesman said.

For their part, the two leaders of the parliamentary opposition to President Forbes Burnham have not yet outlined their respective parties' position with regard to the Venezuelan claim, which they have criticized in the past.

Cheddi Jagan, former prime minister and top leader of the pro-Moscow communist party, the People's Progressive Party (PPP), has not formally stated his position, but said today that "we were not consulted about President Burnham's unsuccessful visit to Caracas 17 days ago." "The people of Guyana have the right to know the whole truth about the changes in government policy that went from friendly relations with Venezuela up to a short time ago to a search for closer relations with Brazil at present," Jagan said.

For his part, Failden Singh, top leader of the pro-Western United Force, has kept silent, though on previous occasions he has vehemently rejected the Venezuelan territorial claims.

Relations between Guyana and Venezuela, which were cordial up to 1 month ago, have recently shown some signs of strain.

SURINAME

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, CURRENT SITUATION

FL172137 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 17 Apr (CANA)--Elections will be held towards the end of 1982 in Suriname if the proper conditions were created, President Henk China A Sen has said here. Dr Chin A Sen in an interview with a Dutch magazine and which has been published here, is quoted as saying "if we do not succeed in creating the stable and democratic conditions we're hoping for, then the elections will be postponed."

Elections were due in March 1980, but a month before that, soldiers overthrew the civil government and have since been in control of the country. In his first major speech after the (?military) made him prime minister a year ago, Dr Chin A Sen had said that elections would be held within two years. He was made president in a power shuffle last August, as the army removed the former titular president and dispensed with the prime ministership.

He said in the recent interview that future elections will not be based on the old parliamentary system, adding "we have to look for other forms of democracy, since the old parliamentary democracy is not our savior." He announced that shortly the government will issue a political manifesto in which there will be an interpretation of the history of Suriname and an evaluation of the present situation.

Definite proposals of the constitutional committee which has been at work here was presented, he said, and hinted at legal prohibition of political parties which were based on race and religion.

About the relationship between the government and the army, the president said the government "is a creature of the military. It leans heavily on the army and since the start it was agreed that in the present phase of the revolution there will be close cooperation." In his opinion, it would be wrong if the military should withdraw now, because then a situation could possibly develop whereby the old political parties would rise up again.

Dr Chin A Sen also referred to ousted foreign Minister Dr Andre Haakmat, who is seeking a political comeback. He said that Dr Haakmat will not have an opportunity to return "through the front or back door even on a drain pipe." He had faith in the Suriname people to oppose any comeback by Dr Haakmat. The latter who came to power at the Foreign Ministry in the August shuffle, lost his post recently and was replaced by socialist-oriented Harvey Naarindorp.

Dr Chin A Sen deemed as absurd suggestions that Suriname had received its independence too early (25 November 1975.) "In my opinion, this should have happened since the end of the Second World War," he said.

It was his view that there were a lot of mistakes by the Dutch in the granting of the independence "handshake" to the country (estimated at the equivalent of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars over a period of years for agreed projects, and added that despite differences with the development aid minister of Holland, Mr Jan de Koning, last year, the situation had improved considerably.

He did not share Dr Haakmat's view that the Dutch were carrying out a neocolonial policy in the country. "Because of our historical relations, it is necessary that we have friendly ties with Holland while at the same time strive for closer relations with our neighbors and our friends living far from us," he said.

About allegations of human rights violations, the president admitted that mistakes had been made, but said they were later corrected. "Many persons who were arrested and detained, including the former Prime Minister Henck Arron and the Deputy Prime Minister Olton van Genderen have been released, while they are awaiting trial. "One former minister who has even appealed his sentence has been released pending determination of the appeal," he added.

Dr Chin A Sen concluded that it was his intention to make the Suriname revolution a realistic one and will not be involved in adventurism. There was a complete misunderstanding of the term socialism in the country, he declared.

On the economy, he said the people will have to work harder to make it viable and independent from foreign control. "This is the prescription for future survival," he said.

LABOR UNION SUPPORTS ARMY ON SOCIALIST GOAL

FL181823 Bridgetown CANA in English 1810 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 Apr (CANA)--A declaration by Suriname's military rulers that they wanted to make the country socialist has been welcomed by the president of one of the strongest trade unions here. Cyril Daal, president of De Moederbond (the Mother Union), said that such a course was the only way to guarantee soical justice and political rights. However, it was a course that would require struggle, and in which labor would have to give the lead, Daal said. He was addressing a labor seminar with local and foreign participation.

Daal was responding to a declaration last month by army chief of staff Maj Daysi Bouterse that he and colleagues in the National Military Council felt that the only answer to the problems of Suriname was in taking the socialist path. The socialism they were advocating would be neither of the East or the West, but indigenous to Suriname, he had said.

The Moederbond president, Mr Daal, spoke publicly on the issue at the seminar sponsored by the local movement in collaboration with the with the West German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Caribbean Congress of Labor.

He said that Suriname socialism, or whichever name it is called, was central to the needs of the nation "since it is the only way to guarantee social justice and political rights to give stature to the entire Suriname population. This will also call for a serious struggle, for those who now hold the levers of power will not give in easily, and the Suriname trade union movement must be prepared to give the lead," he added.

Mr Daal also said that the struggle for a more just society was not limited to national borders..." The world is our stage for struggle, and the task has been laid for us to fight inequality wherever it exists."